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## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TURNER BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC., et al.,

Plaintiffs,

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, et al.,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 92-2247 (and Consolidated Cases Civil Action Nos. 92-2292, 92-2494, 92-2495, 92-2558)

(SFW, TPJ, SS)

# APPENDIX TO PUBLIC BROADCASTER DEFENDANT-INTERVENORS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

#### **VOLUME 4**

#### (EXPERT WITNESS DECLARATIONS)

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#### **DECLARATION OF JONATHAN C. ABBOTT**

1. I am Jonathan C. Abbott, Senior Vice President of Development and Corporate Relations of the Public Broadcasting Service ("PBS"). In that position, I supervise PBS's efforts to assist public television stations in generating voluntary contributions and support from individuals, corporations, and foundations. I have held this position since I joined PBS in 1992.

## Professional Background

2. Prior to joining PBS, I served as Vice President for Marketing and Development for KQED, Inc. ("KQED") in San Francisco, California. KQED operates public television and radio stations serving Northern California. At KQED, I managed all aspects of the company's fundraising, including individual, corporate, and foundation giving. I worked at KQED for approximately five years. Prior to working at KQED, I was a management consultant at

KPMG/Peat Marwick in New York City for approximately two years. I hold an MBA degree (with emphasis in marketing and public management) from Stanford University, Stanford, California, and a BA degree from Columbia College, Columbia University in New York, New York. During the 1987-1988 academic year, I was a teaching associate for the Strategic Management for Nonprofit Organizations course, offered as part of the Public Management Program curriculum at the Stanford Graduate School of Business. In connection with my experience at Stanford Graduate School of Business, I authored *KQED* - *TV San Francisco*, a case study for the Stanford Graduate School of Business curriculum.

3. The opinions expressed below are based primarily on the knowledge and experience I have gained in connection with the positions I have held at PBS, KQED, and KPMG/Peat Marwick. This includes numerous contacts I have had over the years with fundraising personnel at public television stations around the country. In addition, I have consulted certain data from PBS files and other sources and made certain computations based on those data, as indicated below. Where appropriate, I have cited the source of my information. I am generally aware of the expert opinions that Mr. M. Peter Downey and Dr. Roger Noll intend to express concerning public television stations in this case, and I believe my opinions are consistent with, and supportive of, their views.

#### Summary of Expert Opinion

4. The ability of a public television station to meet its operating expenses and deliver quality programming and other services to its local community depends in large part on voluntary contributions from its viewers and support from corporate underwriting and foundation grants. The present pressure to reduce the government funding provided to public television

through the Corporation for Public Broadcasting ("CPB") increases the importance of individual contributions, corporate underwriting, and foundation grants to the financial health of individual public television stations. As the federal appropriation for CPB decreases, other sources, particularly viewer contributions and corporate and foundation underwriting, must fill the gap. Accordingly, now more than ever public television stations' financial stability depends on their continued ability to obtain alternative sources of funding from individual contributions, corporate underwriting, and foundation grants.

- 5. One of the most critical factors in determining whether a station is successful in obtaining such viewer contributions and corporate and foundation support is the station's access to viewers. To the extent a station's ability to reach its viewers is denied or diminished either by the unilateral actions of a cable operator or otherwise the ability of a station to meet its operating expenses and service its local community would be severely jeopardized.
- 6. While it may be difficult to accurately quantify the exact amount of financial harm to public television stations resulting from lost access to viewers, it is possible to develop a model that would provide an estimate of the potential viewer contributions lost. Such a model would provide an indication of the potential level of one type of financial harm to public television stations that might have resulted from lost access to viewers in the past. More important, such a model would provide a means for predicting the potential magnitude of harm to public television stations that might result from lost access to viewers in the future.

### I. Voluntary Contributions From Viewers

### A. Voluntary Contributions Are An Important Source of Funding

- 7. Donations from individual viewers, who have access to a station's service, have become an increasingly important funding source for public television stations. Individual donations include station membership revenue, contributions from non-members, major gifts, bequests, planned gifts from individuals, and auction revenue. Today, such viewer donations constitute public television's single largest revenue source. For example, based on data compiled by CPB, individual contributions to public television for fiscal year 1992 totaled more than \$316 million, which constituted more than 22.8 percent of the financial support for public television stations from all sources for that fiscal year. A copy of the relevant page of the CPB report is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- 8. Individual donations generally provide the most stable and reliable income to public television stations. Based on the revenue activity of station contributions as reported to PBS through the years, approximately one-third of a public television station's contributor base consists of viewers who have renewed their support during three or more consecutive years. Retaining these long-term donors is critical to a public television station's financial health. Because the per-member cost of acquiring new members is substantially greater than the cost of retaining existing members, public television development professionals build their station's fundraising margin on the retention of long-term donors. Accordingly, the successful establishment of long-term, donor relationships depends on the public television station's ability to continue providing donors with the type of program service they have supported in the past. See various PBS Development Reports that have been produced in this

case. See also PBS, Life Time Value of Membership: A Model for Analyzing Membership Strategies and Techniques (July 1993).

#### B. Voluntary Contributions Require Access to Viewers

- 9. A public television station's ability to obtain donations from individuals and sustain contributions from retained members depends primarily on the station's access to viewers. An individual who cannot watch a public television station usually has little incentive to support it financially. Certainly, individuals without access to a public station will not receive messages broadcast by the station regarding pledge drives, auctions, and other fundraising events.
- sources of individual public television stations may differ, each station's ability to maintain or increase the revenue it derives from individual contributions is dependent upon the number of potential viewing households to which it has access. For example, assuming a public television station had access to only ten viewing households in a community, its potential to generate financial support from its viewers would, by definition, be limited to those ten households. If the public television station's access were expanded to 100 viewing households, its target contributor base would increase ten-fold.
- access to a given number of households, it can be predicted with reasonable certainty that the station will lose a number of viewers and, hence, individual contributions from those viewers. While it may be difficult to accurately quantify such lost contributions at any given point in time, the lost contributions are very real for the individual station affected and could be very significant if that station experiences a considerable loss of viewer access to its signal. As indicated by CPB revenue figures produced in this litigation, many public

television stations have small operating budgets; a loss of even a few thousand dollars in individual donations could have a significant negative effect on that station's operations or could impair the station's ability to maintain — let alone expand or improve — its programming.

### C. Cable Drops and Shifts Result in Lost Viewership Contributions

- 12. Based on numerous discussions with fundraising professionals at many public television stations and my own experience at KQED, it is my expert opinion that a station would likely experience a loss in individual contributions as a result of an adverse action by a local cable operator. Such adverse actions include shifting the channel on which the public television service is received or dropping the station from the cable system altogether.
- 13. Specifically, a drop from a cable system would ordinarily result in a loss in viewers' access to the public television station, which in turn would likely result in a diminution in contributions to the station. While there may be some cable subscribers who are willing and able to overcome substantial obstacles to receiving their local public television station off the air, it is my experience and understanding that, as a practical matter, cable subscribers are often disinclined to view any television station that is not carried on their cable system. Similarly, a channel shift may result in viewer confusion leading to viewership loss, which in turn would affect individual contributions.
- 14. Accordingly, any such adverse action by a cable operator would disrupt the public television station's relationship with subscribers who are long-term donors and on whose loyalty the station relies to ensure a steady, predictable level of community support that stabilizes its operating income year to year. Over time, the value to a station of each of these contributor relationships could total hundreds of dollars per household.

15. The cumulative effect of a series of small revenue losses at individual public television stations is to deprive the public television system as a whole of resources it might otherwise have used to increase the amount or quality of programming produced on a national level.

#### D. Model of Potential Dollar Contributions Lost Per Household

- 16. Because access to households is a necessary component of viewership contribution, it is possible to create a model that would approximate, at the national level, an average range of annual dollar contributions per household that has access to public television ("Model"). Such an average would provide an estimate of the potential annual dollar amount of contributions represented by each household that has access to a public television station. By inputting the total number of households to which a public station is denied access as a result of cable drops (or other adverse cable action), it would be possible to utilize the Model to estimate the potential total dollar amount of contributions lost.
- 17. In constructing such a Model, it would be appropriate to include average figures for at least the following three components:
- a. of the number of households that have access to a public television station, the percentage that would actually view the public television station ("Viewership Percentage");
- b. of those who view a public television station, the percentage that would actually make a voluntary contribution ("Contribution Percentage"); and
- c. the average annual dollar amount of contribution per contributor ("Average Contribution").

18. <u>Viewership Percentage</u>. In general, a significant percentage of households that receive a public television station's signal will view that signal.

[REDACTED]

- 19. Contribution Percentage. Of the viewers of a public television station, a certain percentage will contribute money to a public television station. Based on data available, the percentage of contributing viewers ranged from a national average of approximately 8.3% in fiscal year 1985 to approximately 10.1% in fiscal year 1992. These percentages have improved in the last decade because of improvements in fundraising techniques. A copy of the underlying calculations is attached hereto as Exhibit C.
- 20. <u>Average Contribution</u>. Based on data available, it is possible to calculate the Average Contribution. Over time, the Average Contribution has

also increased from an average of \$46.15 per contributor in fiscal year 1985 to \$56.51 in fiscal year 1992. A copy of the underlying documents and calculations supporting these figures is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

21. Multiplying these three components — Viewership

Percentage, Contribution Percentage and Average Contribution — would yield a range of averages that represent the dollar contribution per household that has access to a public television station. For the period from fiscal year 1985 to fiscal year 1992, the approximate ranges of average dollar contributions per household were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Approximate Range of Average Contributions Per Household
1985	
1986	[Redacted]
1987	
1988	
1989	
1990	
1991	
1992	

## E. Lost Access to Viewers Results in Loss of Potential Dollar Contributions

22. By applying these approximate ranges of average dollar contributions per household, the Model could be used to illustrate the potential magnitude of the amount of dollar contributions lost as a result of lost access to viewers. This would be accomplished by inputting the number of households

lost and multiplying this number by the approximate range of average contributions lost per household.

- Cable Data Corporation that I understand represents the number of subscribing households to cable systems that dropped certain local public television stations that had been previously carried during all or a part of the fiscal years 1985 through 1992 ("Cable Drops"). Because each cable system has a certain number of households that subscribe to its service, each Cable Drop means that the station dropped was denied access via cable to the number of cable households subscribing to that cable system.
- 24. For example, in fiscal year 1992, public television stations that were within 50 miles of their respective cable system's headend were apparently denied access to approximately 9,125,511 cable households as a result of Cable Drops.<sup>1</sup> Applying the approximate ranges of average contributions per household lost, it appears that the aggregate dollar contributions to public television stations that were potentially lost in fiscal year 1992 as a result of Cable Drops were in the range of approximately \$6,406,325 to approximately \$26,771,148. A summary of the range of potential losses in contributions resulting from Cable Drops for the period from fiscal year 1985 to fiscal year 1992 is as follows:<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> A more detailed breakdown of this summary is attached as Exhibit E.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Because the Model applies only to stations that solicit viewership contributions, I have not included the number of subscribing households lost by WNYE as a result of cable drops because WNYE is among a handful of public television stations that do not solicit viewership contributions and are therefore unrepresentative of typical public television stations.

Fiscal Year	Approximate Number of Potential Cable Households Lost	Approximate Range of Average Contribution Per Cable Household Lost	Approximate Range of Potential Contributions Lost
1985	1,194,143		
1986	1,962,199		
1987	3,882,873	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
1988	5,159,001		
1989	5,912,889		
1990	7,131,615		
1991	8,096,411		
1992	9,125,511		

of potential total dollar contributions that could have been lost as a result of Cable Drops in the period from fiscal year 1985 to fiscal year 1992. The actual dollar amount — if such a figure could ever be ascertained precisely — may fall around the low or high end of these ranges or somewhere in between, depending on a number of different factors. For example, if a particular set of stations that are dropped by cable systems happen to have relatively low Viewership Percentages, the approximate average contribution per cable household lost would fall within the lower end of the range of the Model, thereby yielding a lower estimate of the total amount of dollar contributions lost. Conversely, if the dropped stations as a group have relatively high Viewership Percentages, the approximate average contribution per cable household lost would fall within the higher end of the range, thereby yielding a higher estimate of the total amount of dollar contributions lost.

- 26. Further, as noted above, the foregoing estimated ranges of potential contributions lost are a measure of only one form of potential financial harm to public television stations as a result of Cable Drops. As discussed below, access to viewers is necessary to other forms of fundraising for public television stations, such as corporate underwriting and foundation grants. Moreover, even those stations that do not rely as heavily on viewer contributions are dependent on access to viewers to justify the operating support they receive from other sources. In order to more accurately quantify the magnitude of potential harm, it would be necessary to include additional measures of financial harm resulting from lost access to cable subscribers.
- 27. Further, the use of data on only Cable Drops may understate the potential magnitude of harm to public television stations, because such data does not take into account an additional number of public television stations that may have been entitled to carriage but were never carried by the cable system ("Cable Non-carriages"). To illustrate the potential magnitude of such Cable Non-carriages, I have been provided with data, also compiled by Cable Data Corporation, that I understand includes both Cable Drops and Cable Non-carriages. Using the same percentages employed in the prior analysis for Cable Drops alone, the combined loss in potential contributions for fiscal year 1992 (when instances of Cable Non-carriage are included) ranged from A summary of the [Redacted] potential loss in contributions resulting from both Cable Drops and Cable Non-

carriages for the period from fiscal year 1985 to fiscal year 1992 is as follows:3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> A more detailed breakdown of this summary is attached as Exhibit F.

Fiscal Year	Approximate Number of Potential Cable Households Lost	Approximate Range of Average Contribution per Cable Household Lost	Approximate Range of Potential Contributions Lost
1985	12,532,350		
1986	14,145,283	_	
1987	17,606,467	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
1988	22,664,024		
1989	26,176,244		
1990	29,080,055		
1991	31,737,216		
1992	34,346,742		

- 28. As discussed above, it is important to note that the foregoing numbers simply illustrate the range of potential total dollar contributions that could have been lost as a result of Cable Non-carriages for the period from fiscal year 1985 to fiscal year 1992. The actual dollar amount if ascertainable may fall near the low or high end of the ranges or somewhere in between, depending on the Viewership Percentages of the stations that were not carried and other factors. Further, if the number of subscribers represented by the Cable Non-carriages had been lower, then the approximate range of potential dollar contributions would be correspondingly lower. Conversely, if the number of subscribers represented by the Cable Non-carriages had been higher, then the approximate range of potential dollar contributions would be correspondingly higher.
- 29. Nevertheless, as discussed above, the use of the Model provides a measure of only *one* form of potential financial harm to public television stations resulting from lost access to viewers. The Model does not reflect other losses of potential revenue resulting from Cable Drops and Non-

carriages. In that respect, the Model may evenunderstate the amount of financial harm to public stations that could result from Cable Drops and Non-carriages.

#### II. Corporate Underwriting and Foundation Grants

- 30. Underwriting and other forms of support provided by businesses and foundations are also an important source of funding for public television stations. In fiscal year 1992, corporate underwriting and business support of public television programming totaled almost \$232 million. This constituted almost 17 percent of the financial support for public television from all sources in fiscal year 1992. The data underlying these figures are contained in the relevant page of the income report generated by CPB, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- 31. As with individual contributions, the ability of a station to obtain underwriting and other business support depends largely on the station's access to audiences. In particular, a local business is more likely to provide support if the station is widely carried or easily received on the major cable systems in its locality. Similarly, a national business is more likely to provide support if a station's signal reaches a large number of cable households. A corporate underwriter may also consider the quality or quantity of service offered by a particular station.
- 32. Based on my discussions with fundraising professionals at many public television stations, my knowledge of the experience of station personnel, and my own experience at KQED, it is my expert opinion that a station's ability to attract corporate underwriting support or foundation grants is likely to be adversely affected by drops and shifts by cable operators. Because such drops and shifts would result in the loss of access to audiences, the station's ability to attract corporate underwriting would be jeopardized. Specifically,

based on my discussions with numerous corporate donors at the local level, it is my view that the opportunity to underwrite a public television station's programming becomes significantly less attractive to a local business if a substantial number of households in the community cannot view that programming. A local cable system's refusal to carry the public television station reduces the potential audience for the station's programming and, therefore, is likely to lead a business to conclude that it would not be worthwhile to underwrite that programming.

- operators not to carry local public television stations is to diminish the ability of the public television system as a whole to obtain underwriting for programs distributed nationally by PBS. Based on my discussions with national producers who seek national underwriting support, I am aware that a national underwriter will be disinclined to provide underwriting for programming that does not have the prospect of reaching a substantial audience that fits into a national profile. The size of the potential national audience is limited by the number of viewers who have access to a nationally distributed program, including those whose access is primarily or solely by cable.
- 34. The fact that two or more public television stations serve the same geographical area does not necessarily diminish the fundraising opportunities for each of those stations. Where several public television stations serve the same area, they tend to fill separate niches. For example, the second or third station serving an area may emphasize instructional programming or programming oriented toward a particular racial or ethnic minority group. To some extent, the stations will reach out to different groups of individuals in their fundraising efforts.

35. Even when two "mainstream" public television stations are available in an area, many individuals view both stations and make financial contributions to both. This was my experience in Northern California, where public television stations KQED and KTEH both provide a general audience service to the peninsula and south bay communities around San Francisco. During my tenure at KQED, it was my experience that both stations successfully forged loyal relationships with viewers and contributors. The two public television services offered distinct emphases to appeal to different audiences at different times. For example, KQED broadcast classical music and dance performance programs more frequently than KTEH, which emphasized science fiction and fantasy programs, as well as contemporary music programs that appealed to a loyal and appreciative audience. Informal research conducted by KQED indicated that some viewers recognized the distinctiveness of each service and supported both stations, and that each station also had a distinctive group of supporters.

#### Conclusion

- 36. Based on the foregoing, it is my expert opinion that, during the period from fiscal year 1985 to fiscal year 1992, unilateral drops and shifts by cable operators have resulted in substantial financial harm to individual public television stations in terms of losses in potential viewer contributions. It is also likely that loss of access to public television viewers served by cable resulted in lost corporate underwriting and foundation grants. Absent must carry legislation, any future unilateral drops and shifts by cable operators would likely result in further financial harm to public television stations.
- 37. In conclusion, it is my view that, by assuring that public television stations will continue to have access to potential viewers served by

cable, must carry legislation serves an important public interest in maintaining the financial viability of public television stations and the public broadcasting system as a whole.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on May 25, 1995.

JONATHAN C. ABBOTT

#### **INDEX TO EXHIBITS**

Exhibit A Public Television Revenue FY 1991-1992

Exhibit B Average Percent of Households Viewing

Public TV for the Top- and Bottom-Ranked

[Redacted]

Exhibit C Calculation of Percent of Public TV

Viewing Households that Contribute

Exhibit D Public Television Viewer Support FY 1980 to

FY 1992

Exhibit E Analysis of Potential Amount of

Contributions Lost from FY 1985 to FY 1992 Based on Cable Drops

(Excludes WNYE)

Exhibit F Analysis of Potential Amount of

Contributions Lost from FY 1985 to FY 1992 Based on Drops and Non-Carriages (Excludes WNYE)

## Public Television Revenue

### FY 1991-FY 1992

(in thousands of dollars)

Sources	FY 1991	FY 1992	Percent of Total	Percent Change
Tax-Based Support				
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	\$177,914	\$184,507	13.3%	3.7%
Federal Grants & Contracts	\$72,684	\$99,587	7.2%	37.0%
Federal Support	\$250,598	<b>\$284,094</b>	20.5%	13.4%
Local Governments	\$50,305	\$51,650	3.7%	2.7%
State Governments	\$255,182	\$228,825	16.5%	-10.3%
State Colleges & Universities	\$86,632	\$89,836	6.5%	3.7%
Other Public Colleges & Universities	\$12,258	\$11,556	0.8%	-5.7%
State & Local Government Support	\$404,377	\$381,867	27.6%	-5.6%
Total Tax-Based Support	<b>\$654,9</b> 75	<b>\$</b> 665,961	48.1%	1.7%
Private Support				
Private Colleges & Universities	\$14,790	\$12,250	0.9%	-17.2%
Foundations	\$56,206	\$65,967	4.8%	17.4%
Businesses	\$229,967	\$232,597	16.8%	1.1%
Subscribers	\$285,852	\$296,046	21.4%	3.6%
Auctions	\$20,083	\$20,163	1.5%	0.4%
All Other Private	\$81,768	\$91,677	6.6%	12.1%
Total Private Support	\$688,666	\$718,700	51.9%	4.4%
Total, All Sources	<b>\$</b> 1,343,643	\$1,384,661	100.0%	3.1%

Note: Columns may not add due to rounding.

Source: CPB

## Exhibits B & C Redacted.

Public Television Viewer Support FY 1980 to FY 1992

	Contributions (\$ mil)	Number of Members	Average Contribution
		(mil)	
FY80	\$77.9	2.6	\$29.96
FY81	\$102.4	2.9	\$35.31
FY82	\$111.8	3.3	\$33.88
FY83	\$147.0	3.5	\$42.00
FY84	\$160.0	3.8	\$42.11
FY85	\$180.0	3.9	<b>\$46.15</b>
FY86	\$200.2	4.2	<b>\$4</b> 7.67
<b>FY87</b>	\$230.2	4.7	\$48.98
FY88	\$240.5	4.7	\$51.17
FY89	\$262.0	5.2	\$50.38
FY90	\$269.9	5.2	\$51.90
FY91	\$278.0	5.1	<b>\$54.82</b>
FY92	<b>\$291.0</b>	5.2	<b>\$56.51</b>

## Exhibits E & F Redacted.

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#### **DECLARATION OF M. PETER DOWNEY**

1. I am M. Peter Downey, and I hold the position of Senior Vice President of Program Business Affairs for the Public Broadcasting Service ("PBS"). In that position, I supervise PBS's contracting process with program producers and the monitoring of producers' compliance with PBS's administrative policies. I have held the position of Senior Vice President with responsibility for Program Business Affairs since 1980.

## Background and Expert Qualifications

2. Prior to joining PBS, I spent 13 years in a variety of production-related positions at WGBH, a public broadcasting organization in Boston, Massachusetts. This included five years as a television producer-director, followed by eight years as Operations Manager for all of WGBH's film, television and radio production, and engineering operations.

- 3. I joined PBS in 1977 as Director of Operations and was responsible for managing the operational aspects of PBS's transition from terrestrial to satellite distribution of public television programming. In mid-1978, I was elected Senior Vice President for Corporate Affairs and served as principal management liaison to the PBS Board of Directors. In 1980, I was given responsibility for a variety of program support activities, including program scheduling, management of PBS's program purchasing mechanism (the Station Program Cooperative), contracting with program providers, and managing various administrative policies related to the acceptance and distribution of programming.
- 4. Since 1980, I have, from time to time, supervised a number of additional PBS departments and activities, including advertising, promotion, corporate information, development, computer services, audience research, corporate administration, conference services, personnel, program data and analysis, and PBS Enterprises (PBS's for-profit subsidiary). Over the past seventeen years, I have played a significant role in numerous PBS policy and business initiatives, including: supervision of two different PBS cable program service initiatives (1980 and 1990); design and introduction of a new PBS corporate logo and corporate identification system (1984); several proposals for a PBS national advertising effort (1984-1986); development of new National Program Funding Standards and Practices (1987); development of new On-Air Offers Policies (1989); development of a new program management structure and pricing system (1988-1990); new producer contracting policies (1994); and numerous other corporate strategic plans and initiatives. In the course of my thirty-plus years of service in the public television industry, I have gained extensive knowledge of most aspects of

public television, including programming, station and PBS operations, cable relations, viewership and membership patterns, and systemwide economic and strategic issues. In addition, I have become familiar with the objectives of public television and the ways in which public television's performance and achievements are ordinarily measured.

- 5. In my seventeen-plus years at PBS, I have authored dozens of intra-system white papers intended to describe and advance particular PBS policy and operational initiatives. I also collaborated in the writing of, and am the subject of, a Harvard Business School Case Study that examines "The PBS National Advertising Plan" that I advanced in the mid-1980's.¹ In 1986, I authored a "Public Television Financial Abstract" for the PBS Board of Directors that detailed the macroeconomics of public television and laid the foundation for a transition four years later to a more centralized form of programming for public television. In 1988, I was the principal author of "PBS's Strategic Plan for the 1990's."
- 6. In my current capacities, I am called upon frequently as PBS's spokesperson on a variety of subjects including system finances, relations with cable, relations with corporate and foundation underwriters, PBS's contracting practices, PBS's policies with respect to ancillary income from program-related activities, and similar matters. In August 1993, I submitted testimony to the U.S. Copyright Royalty Tribunal (Docket 92-1-90CD); in December 1989, I testified before the Copyright Board of Canada in the Matter of Royalties for Retransmission of Distant Radio and Television Signals to become effective January 1, 1990.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The PBS National Advertising Plan; Harvard Business School Case Study #0-587-152; Teopaca, John L. and Greyser, Stephen A.; © 1987, President & Fellows of Harvard College.

7. The opinions expressed below are based primarily on the knowledge and experience I have gained in connection with the many positions I have held at PBS and WGBH. In addition, I have consulted certain data and various studies, as indicated below. Where appropriate, I have cited the source of my information. I am also aware of the expert opinions that Jonathan C. Abbott and Dr. Roger Noll intend to express concerning public television stations in this case, and I believe my opinions are consistent with, and supportive of, their views.

## Public Television Objectives: Public Service, Universal Access, and Diversity

- 8. Public television is a not-for-profit business whose objective is public service, not private gain. The mission of public television is to provide quality programming and services to all Americans. The value of public television, therefore, cannot be measured in commercial marketplace terms. For public television, *every* viewer is important.
- 9. Local public television stations strive to fulfill the mission of public television by serving the diverse needs within their communities. For example, in addition to all those who benefit from public television's general services for audiences, an estimated 29.5 million school children attending approximately 70,000 schools now have daily access to public television's instructional programming services. Public television is the number one resource for classroom programming in the country, and these instructional services are used by nearly 2 million teachers. Public television also provides college telecourses for more than 325,000 degree-candidates each year. *See* Exhibit A to this Declaration.

10. Given public television's mission, the use of Nielsen ratings, for example, to measure the "worth" of public television would be wholly inappropriate. To illustrate, if all 325,000 degree-candidates were to view the same episode of a telecourse at the same time, **[Redacted]** 

Judged by commercial standards, such a program would not survive. However, in public television, such a program would continue to be aired in order to serve the needs of the 325,000 degree-candidates.

- 11. Universal access is central to public television's mission. As Congress declared in The Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, public television services should be "available to all citizens of the United States." 47 U.S.C. § 396(a)(7). To help make its programming and services universally accessible, public television has been the leader in providing closed captioning for the hearing impaired, descriptive video service for the visually impaired, and foreign language programming, for example.
- 12. Consistent with the congressional policy of universal access, the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") has allocated a portion of the broadcast spectrum to noncommercial educational television stations (commonly referred to as "public television stations") and required that those stations furnish a "non-profit and noncommercial broadcast service." 47 C.F.R. § 73.621. This has enabled the establishment of approximately 350 community-based stations that provide public broadcasting service to their respective communities.
- 13. Public television is also founded on the principle of diversity. 47 U.S.C. § 396(a)(5). Each public television station endeavors to provide programming that will serve diverse needs of viewers within the community

to which it is licensed, particularly those who are unserved or underserved, such as minorities and children. Public television stations are operated and controlled by local institutions, and each station's programming choices and scheduling decisions are made entirely by that station. Where two or more public television stations serve the same community, they have been established to serve different community needs and they offer services that are not duplicative of one another. It is therefore untrue that "PBS" stations are all alike; rather, there are vast differences between and among the programming and other services provided by overlapping public television stations -- perhaps more so than between and among commercial network affiliates. Attached as Exhibit B to this Declaration is a list of all of the second, third, and fourth PBS member stations in major markets and the special program niches they fill.

14. Even in the Washington, D.C. area, a unique market reached by five public television stations, each station targets its services to different audiences and seeks to provide a unique service to meet the needs of its respective audiences: (i) WETA, the largest of the five, offers mainstream PBS programming to a general audience; (ii) WHMM, licensed to Howard University, offers programming oriented to African-American audiences; (iii) WNVC offers an "international" service with a broad variety of foreign language programming for international expatriates; (iv) WNVT, the sister station of WNVC, offers primarily instructional television services; and (v) WMPT/Annapolis, one of several transmitters owned and operated by Maryland Public Television, provides many programs with a focus on Maryland.

- 15. Furthermore, to the extent the same PBS programs are available to these stations, PBS's membership and financial policies strongly encourage public television stations in the same market to schedule the same programs at different times ("time-shift"). To illustrate, in the greater Los Angeles area, there are four public television stations: KCET, a community institution, provides a general audience service; KLCS, operated by the Los Angeles Unified School District, distributes instructional television programming to Los Angeles County public schools; and KVCR/San Bernardino and KOCE/Huntington Beach, both licensed to community colleges, distribute college telecourses for degree-seeking students. In addition to having differentiated services, these stations' program schedules are very different from one another and avoid the simultaneous broadcast of duplicative programming.
- 16. It is my expert opinion that *any* action that diminishes a local public television station's access to its intended audience would frustrate clear congressional policies of universal access and diversity, and would inhibit the public television station's ability to fulfill its public service mission. The loss of any station in a market diminishes the accessibility and diversity of public television programming available to all viewers in that market. Thus, wholly apart from any financial consequences, the diminution or denial of access harms public television stations and the public they are licensed to serve.

## The Importance of Cable in Meeting Public Television's Objectives

17. Public television has long been dependent on cable carriage to achieve its objectives and, in particular, universal access. This is because cable carriage overcomes the signal reception problems that handicap viewers'

access to public television stations. Approximately two-thirds of public television stations operate in the UHF band. *See* Exhibit C to this Declaration. Based on my experience and observations as head of engineering operations for WGBH, WGBX and WGBY in Massachusetts (channels 2, 44 and 57, respectively), I can affirm that UHF stations are at a significant disadvantage relative to VHF stations, and that this phenomenon particularly disadvantages public television.

- 18. Other things being equal, the quality of the UHF signal that is receivable in a community is inferior to that of the VHF signals. While, to some extent, these UHF/VHF differences could be mitigated by operating UHF stations at the highest permissible power level (500,000 watts of Effective Radiated Power), relatively few public broadcasters operate at this ERP level because it is difficult for a non-profit, noncommercial institution to justify the benefit of the additional reach against the extremely high energy costs.
- 19. Cable also enables public television to overcome problems with poor signal quality. In particular, public television stations suffer from the fact that their transmission towers are often situated well away from the commercial towers serving the same community. This is sometimes the result of unaffordable land costs, or because the public television station is attempting to cover a whole region or state rather than a particular city. The consequence is that viewers' antennas are often oriented in another direction, thus diminishing the signal quality available to them.

## Loss of Cable Carriage Results In Loss of Viewers of Public Television

20. Based on discussions with public television station personnel over the years, I am aware that a cable system's failure to carry a local public

television station results in loss of viewership for that station. If a cable system drops a public television station, by definition, the system's subscribers can no longer receive the station's signal through the cable. Depending on the strength of the station's signal, local terrain features, the existence of an outdoor antenna, its azimuth and elevation, the quality of the lead-in wire, the quality of the UHF tuner in the viewer's TV set, and other factors, a subscriber may be able to receive a "dropped" station's signal over the air. Based on the experiences of public television stations that have been dropped from cable systems, however, it appears that most cable subscribers either cannot or will not switch back and forth between their cable service and their antenna. In any event, depending on the quality of the over-the-air signal at the viewer's home, the benefit of an A/B switch may be marginal.

over the years, I am aware that involuntary repositioning of a public television station from one channel to another on a cable system is likely to lead to a loss of viewers for the station. Virtually all public television stations identify and promote themselves within the community by their channel number. For the public, the "name" of a station is often the channel number on which viewers are accustomed to receiving such station. Any change in channel position on the cable system is a change of "address" that confuses viewers and can negate all the time and money the station has invested in building its local identity -- through print and on-air promotion, through the creation of logos or other graphic materials that use the channel number, and so forth. Further, if the public television station is shifted to a different channel (usually higher), viewers will be less likely to tune in, because of the lack of proximity to popular commercial network stations.

- 22. The problem of shifts is further exacerbated if the shift is to a channel that is so high that a cable subscriber cannot receive that channel without a "converter box." Many subscribers will be reluctant to purchase or lease this additional equipment, and some may be unfamiliar with it or unaware of its availability. Even if cable companies provide their customers with the necessary physical equipment, these companies may not necessarily install it.
- 23. Thus, the subscriber may need to overcome a number of obstacles in order to receive a public television signal on its new channel, assuming the cable subscriber even knows where to find the public television station. The station may be required to spend time and considerable resources on a promotion campaign to publicize its new channel location (or to obtain a reversal of the channel switch). Even when such campaigns are successful, the station is still likely to experience an extended loss of viewership until subscribers resolve their confusion and adjust to the new (or restored) channel location.

## Loss of Cable Carriage Results in Harm to Public Television's National and Local Programming

- 24. As the Declaration of Jonathan C. Abbott explains, a station's loss of access to viewers due to cable drops and shifts will result in a loss of membership revenue and other forms of financial support for the public television station's service. This would have a direct adverse effect on the public television station's programming or other services.
- 25. To further the objectives of public service, universal access and diversity, public television stations must be able to meet their operating expenses. Whatever the mix of funding on which a particular public

television station relies, any substantial loss of funds from any source diminishes that station's revenue base and strains its ability to provide high quality programming and other services. A station's programming budget is more sensitive to financial reversals than almost any other station activity. This is because basic station operations represent the station's fixed costs, while programming is treated as a variable cost. Thus, when a station experiences marginal increases or decreases in revenues, the compensating adjustments are typically made in the station's programming budget. The significance is that any diminution in revenues -- arising from a cable drop, for example -- will most likely translate to a dollar-for-dollar reduction in programming budgets, and thus a direct diminution in the volume (and/or quality) of the programming provided by the station.

- 26. Moreover, revenue reductions are often "passed along" to PBS in the form of reduced station participation in the funding of the PBS National Program Service ("NPS"). As a direct result, the quality and quantity of programming distributed nationally by PBS to all public television stations is likely to be reduced, and this results in harm to all stations and their respective viewers.
- 27. Specifically, the programs made available by PBS through the NPS are a significant part of the programming that most public television stations offer. These NPS programs are financed in part by PBS's member stations. Prior to 1992, most NPS programs were acquired by stations through a member cooperative where the costs of each purchased program were apportioned among the stations that acquired that particular program. In 1992, the member cooperative was abandoned in favor of a delegation of spending authority to a chief program executive at PBS. Under this new

approach, the chief program executive decides which programs to acquire and distribute. Stations still pool their resources under this approach, but they now pay for a "programmed service" rather than individual programs. In both cases, however, it is the aggregation of funds from all stations that makes it possible for PBS to obtain programming, and the stations' contributions are leveraged so that, currently, an annual station investment of approximately \$90 million yields \$250 million to \$300 million worth of NPS programming. PBS's ability to acquire high-quality productions for the NPS depends on the amount of money that public television stations are collectively able to aggregate for national programming, which in turn depends on their individual station revenues. Accordingly, the quality and quantity of NPS programming is related directly to the ability of each public television station to pay for it.

- 28. A reduction in revenues will also injure a station's ability to acquire programming from sources other than PBS. Most stations produce some amount of local programming, and they also acquire programming from regional public television networks and from commercial sources. The decision as to what programming to produce and/or acquire (including what amount of PBS programming to acquire) rests with the local station. Almost all public television stations subscribe to the NPS, but they pick and choose among the available programs, based on local considerations.
- 29. As noted above, due to the cooperative financing mechanism for PBS programming, if some public television stations lose significant revenue as a result of adverse cable carriage actions, there will be a ripple effect on the programming available to all stations. Because reduced contributions from those stations diminish the overall pool of funds available for the NPS, all

public television stations lose access to a certain amount of programming, or the quality of the programming drops, or both. If the quantity and/or quality of public television programming drops, it then becomes more difficult to attract viewers, donations, and underwriting, and this harms the entire public television system.

## The Need for Must Carry Regulation

- 30. During the 1985 to 1992 period, I did not have responsibility for collecting information on adverse (or beneficial) cable actions involving public television stations and therefore did not personally maintain a systematic count of the numbers of cable drops and shifts. However, in the course of my conversations with public television station managers during this period, I became aware that there was considerable concern about the fact that cable systems had dropped some stations or shifted the channel of others. Particularly during the period from 1985 to 1988, it seemed that I was learning, on a daily basis, about new drops and shifts and the detrimental effects resulting therefrom. The apparent mounting numbers of such drops and shifts stations were creating considerable turmoil in the public television industry.
- 31. Moreover, based on my conversations with station managers, it appeared that there was a pattern of drops and shifts, and this was alarming. Specifically, during the 1985 to 1988 period, I became aware of instances where, over a relatively short period of time, several stations on cable systems owned by some of the nation's largest multiple system operators ("MSOs") had experienced unannounced drops. This posed a serious threat to any station carried by that MSO. Thus, even though a station that was being

carried by that MSO was not ultimately dropped, the constant *threat* of a drop was disturbing to that station.

32. Further, it was a widely-held belief in the public television industry that the cable industry may have been on its "best behavior" during the late 1980s and early 1990s when Congress and the FCC were actively considering new must-carry legislation. Whatever the total number of drops and shifts may have been during this period, I believe that considerably more drops and shifts would have occurred absent the prospect of must carry legislation. Indeed, I and my public television colleagues believe that, absent any must-carry regulation, cable operators would feel free to drop and shift public television stations whenever it suited their economic interests. This would result in significant injury to public television stations, particularly those that are the second and third stations in a market.

#### Conclusion

33. Based on the foregoing, it is my expert opinion that must carry legislation serves an important interest in furthering public television's objectives. Cable carriage is critical to public television's ability to achieve its objectives, including public service, universal access, and diversity. A public television station's loss of cable carriage deprives its viewers in cable households of access to the station's programming and services, and deprives the station of the revenues that enable it to fulfill its mission. Particularly in periods such as the current one, when federal funding is in peril, the absence of must-carry rights could leave many public television stations with significantly fewer resources, with the result that public television stations'

operations would be restricted, they would not be able to fulfill their public service mission, and the American people would be deprived of services.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on May 25, 1995.

M. Peter Downey

Ξ



## The Educational Power of Public Television At a Glance

### Kindergarten through 12th Grade

- Public television is the number one resource for classroom programming in the country.
- 1.8 million teachers have access to public TV's educational programming and services.

29.5 million students served.

70,000 schools reached throughout the United States.

1,500 individual instructional programs, including math and science, distributed annually via satellite.

300 programs in reading and language arts alone.

PTV, The Ready to Learn Service on PBS, to be launched by 11 model-site stations in July 1994, will provide a nine-hour block of children's programming, increased support services and outreach materials for children, families and caregivers.

### **Higher Education**

• PBS's Adult Learning Service (ALS) is the largest source of telecourses in the world. ALS added nine new telecourses in 1993, bringing the total to 58. Six more will be available in 1994.

ALS has enabled more than 2.3 million adults to earn college credit since 1981.

Over 325,000 students enrolled for college credit in 1992-1993, a 9.7% increase over 1991-1992.

More than two-thirds of America's 3,000 colleges use ALS telecourses.

 Going the Distance -- ALS is developing this new service to offer students nationwide the opportunity to earn a two-year degree through college telecourses.

### Distance Learning

- More than 5,000 high school students in 28 states take advanced mathematics, science and foreign languages through
  Satellite Educational Resources Consortium (SERC) "distance learning" courses (live classes linking teachers and
  students via satellite).
- 18 SERC courses are available, including probability & statistics, discrete mathematics, honors world geography, Russian, Japanese, Latin, economics, calculus and physics.
- Telstar 401, PBS's new satellite, will aggregate public television and other services, creating the world's largest educational neighborhood in the sky.

### Special Services

- Mathline -- A new service, to be launched in Fall 1994, will use a variety of technologies to provide information,
  materials and training to help educators and parents teach math more effectively and to make math more fun and relevant
  for students
- PBS ONLINE -- A growing new electronic communication service that provides a wide variety of high-quality
  educational and informational materials to parents, teachers and students.
- Learning Link -- The K=12 educational component of PBS ONLINE, the service is a dynamic curriculum tool and resource for teachers and students.
- Child Care -- The SESAME STREET Preschool Educational Program (PEP) and the MISTER ROGERS'
  NEIGHBORHOOD Child Care Partnership give child-care providers educational resources for active, creative lessons
  tied to these series.
- Business -- Over 500 businesses, from small to Fortune 500 companies, have used The Business Channel, videobased training programs available through PBS.
- Health Care -- More than 1.000 hospitals have used PBS's interactive videoconferences and training programs to keep professional staff up-to-date on medical information, issues and trends.
- Agriculture -- 46 land grant colleges and two agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture use Ag\*Sat, operated by Nebraska Educational Television, to reach thousands of agribusinessmen and women nationwide.

### Prime Time

Nearly 97 million Americans are informed by public television each week.

· "More than TV" -- many PBS series provide teacher and user guides and community outreach materials.

## Major Market Overlapped Stations

Station	LUD%	Lic	Program Niche	Overlaps
KBDI/Denver	25%	C	Counterculture/Ethnic	KRMA/Denver
KBTC/Tacoma	30%	U	College Credit	KCTS/Seattle
KBYU/Provo	50%	U	Children & Family	KUED/Salt Lake
KCSM/San Mateo	50%	U	College Credit	KQED/San Francisco
KLCS/Los Angeles	15%	L	K-12 Programming	KCET/Los Angeles
KMTP/San Francisco	5%	C	Ethnic Minority	KQED/San Francisco
KOCE/Hntngtn Beach	40%	U	College Credit	KCET/Los Angeles
KTEH/San Jose	50%	C	College Credit	KQED/San Francisco
KTLC/Okla City*	50%	S	Childrens & Educ	KETA/Oklahoma City
KULC/Salt Lake City*	15%	U	College Credit & Educ	KUED/Salt Lake City
KWSU/Pullman	25%	U	College Credit & Educ	KUID/Moscow
WHMM/Washington	50%	U	African-American	WETA/Washington
WLAE/New Orleans	25%	C	Childrens & Educ	WYES/New Orleans
WLIW/Garden City	50%	C	Acquisitions & Ent	WNET/New York
WLRN/Miami	12%	L	K-12, Community	WPBT/Miami
WNVT/Fairfax	25%	C	Ethnic Minority/Sports	WETA/Washington
WNYC/New York	27%	L	Ethnic Minority/Educ	WNET/New York
WNYE/New York	5%	L	K-12 and kids	WNET/New York
WPBA/Atlanta	50%	L	K-12, Community	WGTV/Athens-Atlanta
WQEX/Pittsburgh*	20%	C	Local, how-to	WQED/Pittsburgh
WUSF/Tampa	30%	บ	College Credit	WEDU/Tampa
WYBE/Philadelphia	3%	C	Counterculture/Ethnic	WHYY/Philadelphia
WYCC/Chicago	13%	U	College Credit	WITW/Chicago
WYIN/Merrillville, In 1		Ū	College Credit	WTTW/Chicago

LUD % = the percentage of the PBS National Program Service acquired by the station.

LIC = Licensee type; whether Comunity, University, State or Local authority

Duopoly (i.e. licensed to the same entity as the station it overlaps.

Exhibi

# STAT S OF THE YSTEM PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE

SUMMARY			April 1995
NUMBER OF FCC	RECIPIENTS (PB	S and non-PBS)	198 175 202 345
NON-PBS VI	126 EUF: 1	PBS UHF: NON-PBS UHF:	219
MEMBERS			
New Members in			
WAIQ/26, Mon	itgomery, AL	On-air date: 12/18/62	Membership date: 7/1/94
New Members in	1993		
*KMTP/32, Sa	n Francisco, CA	On-air date: 6/1/71	Membership date: 9/1/93
New Members in	1992		
	ahoma City, OK	On-air date: 8/15/91	Membership date: 7/1/92
WEIU/51, Char		On-air date: 7/1/86	Membership date: 2/21/92
WPTO/14/, Ox	ford, OH	On-air date: 10/1/73	Membership date: 10/9/92
CSG RECIPIENTS			
KRSC/35, Clas		embers	5
WBCC/68, Co WIPM/3, May			
	henectady, NY		
WNVC/56, Fa			
PBS Members that WNYC/31, No	nt are not CSG Rec ew York, NY	cipients	<b>1</b>
LICENSEES			
FCC Licensees:			175
Community	91		
Local	Ç		
State	21	=	
University	54	•	

### Licensee Changes in 1993

The license for KCTF/34, Waco, Texas, originally a repeater of KNCT/Killeen, and later an independent PBS Member Station licensed to Central Texas College, has been transferred to Brazos Valley Public Broadcasting, a community licensee.

The licenses for KOPB/KEPB/KOAD/KTVR have been transferred from the State of Oregon to Oregon Public Broadcasting, Inc., a community licensee, effective July 1993.

KTPS/28, Tacoma has changed its call letters to KBTC.

Non-member CSG recipient WMHX/45, Schenectady has changed its call letters to WMHQ. WMHQ went dark in August, 1991 and resumed broadcasting, with its new call letters, in September, 1993.

KMTP's PBS membership originally began on 10/11/91, terminated on 12/31/92, reinstated on 9/1/93, and Finally terminated on October 1, 1994.

### Licensee Changes in 1992

The licenses for the stations of the Maine Public Broadcasting Network and the license for WCBB/10, Lewiston have been transferred to the newly formed Maine Public Broadcasting Corporation, a community licensee.

Non-member CSG recipient KXON/45, Claremore changed its call letters to KRSC in July, 1992.

### **TRANSMITTERS**

No New Transmitters in 1994

No New Transmitters in 1993

New Transmitters in 1992

KCDT/26, Coeur d'Alene, ID

On-air date: 9/27/92

KJRE/19, Ellendale, ND

On-air date: 5/12/92

KIPT/13, Twin Falls, ID

On-air date: 1/17/92

### SERVICE TO UNSERVED AREAS

Non-PBS Entities providing PBS Programming under the PBS Unserved Areas Policy:

PBS Member Stations Relicensing PBS Programs 5
Low-Power Television Stations 22
Cable Systems 2
Total Persons Served 110,991

KMTP's PBS membership originally began on 10/11/91, terminated on 12/31/92, reinstated on 9/1/93, and Finally terminated on October 1, 1994.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TURNER BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC., et al.,	)
Plaintiffs,	) )
v.	) Civil Action Nos. 92-2247, ) 92-2292, 92-2492, 92-2495
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS	) and 92-02558 (SFW, TPJ,
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS	) SS)
COMMISSION, et al.,	)
	)
Defendants.	)
	)

### **DECLARATION OF RICHARD FELDMAN**

Pursuant to U.S.C. § 1746, I, Richard Feldman, declare as follows:

- 1. I am submitting this declaration on behalf of the Association of America's Public Television Stations ("APTS") in support of the motion for summary judgment made by defendants in the above-captioned proceeding.
- 2. I was retained by APTS to analyze the extent to which cable television systems dropped public television stations between 1985 and 1992, when Congress enacted the must carry requirements. My analysis, which is explained further below, showed that cable systems dropped a significant number of public television stations in the relevant period, affecting over 10 million cable subscribers, and that [Redacted]

### **Expert Qualifications**

3. I am Senior Vice President and General Manager of Norman Hecht Research, Inc. ("Norman Hecht"). Norman Hecht is a research, management, and marketing services firm specializing in the provision of ratings, programming, revenue and market analysis and consulting to firms in the cable and broadcast television industries.

Norman Hecht's clients have included leading television broadcast networks, network-affiliated, independent and public television stations, cable networks, cable programming services and cable operators.

- 4. I hold a Master of Science degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology ("MIT") Sloan School of Management. I have been employed in the media research business for ten years. In my current position with Norman Hecht, I have conducted or supervised hundreds of research and consulting projects for firms in the cable and broadcast television industries. I have also consulted extensively with individual public television stations to help them to analyze and improve the profitability of their operations. In the course of my work, I have become very familiar with the operations of public television stations and with the importance of cable carriage of public television programming to viewership ratings and financial contributions.
- 5. Prior to joining Norman Hecht in 1990, I was employed by the National Broadcasting Company ("NBC"), as Director of New Media Research. Among my responsibilities was analysis of the financial and ratings impact of cable television on NBC and all research relating to and for NBC's cable channel, CNBC. I was also responsible for research on Olympics pay-per-view, Sports Channel America, High Definition Television, DBS, and interactive television, and I was a major participant in the Committee on Nationwide Television Audience Measurement ("CONTAM") project, which evaluated Nielsen ratings methodology.
- 6. Prior to joining NBC, I held a research position at the MIT Research Program on Communications Policy. In that position, I was responsible for the development of Mediacalc, an interactive forecasting system for use in the communications industry.
- 7. I have served as a member of the Committee on National Cable Audience Measurement, the Marketing Science Institute's Advertising Effectiveness

Committee, the Federal Communications Commission Advisory Committee on Advanced
Television Services Working Party on Audience Research, the Cable Television
Administration and Marketing Society and the Advertising Research Foundation Video
Electronic Media Council.

## Bases For Opinions

8. The opinions expressed in this Declaration are based on knowledge and experience I have gained in connection with my employment over the past ten years, including my knowledge of the operations of public television stations. My analysis is also based in particular on (i) historical public television cable carriage data maintained by Cable Data Corporation ("CDC")<sup>1</sup>; (ii) [Redacted]

and (iii) data on the primary and secondary status of public television stations maintained by APTS. All of the CDC and APTS data upon which I have relied has been provided in electronic form to the plaintiffs in this case.

9. The CDC cable carriage figures used in my analysis were compiled by CDC from copyright filings required by law to be made by each cable system. All of the stations identified in my analysis as dropped were located within 50 miles of the cable system's headend. For the purpose of my analysis, I counted a station as dropped only if it was reported by the cable system (a) to have been carried for at least one six-month copyright reporting period, and (b) to have been dropped for at least two consecutive six-month copyright reporting periods. The fact that a station was at one time carried by a cable system indicates that the station had sufficient signal quality to be carried and, thus, to qualify for carriage under must carry rules. The criterion of two consecutive reporting

The CDC data is explained at length by another witness, Tom Meek. See Meek Declaration ¶ 24, et al.

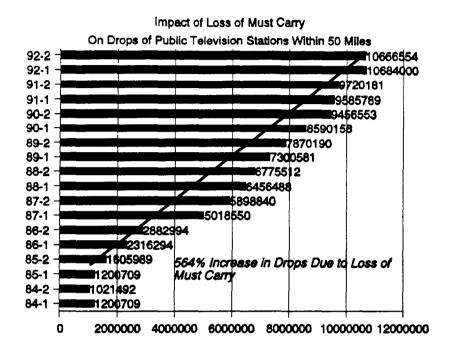
periods was used to account for the possibility that a reporting period was missed through error by the cable system.

### **Opinions**

- 10. My analysis supports the conclusion that a substantial number of public television stations which would appear to qualify for cable carriage under the 1992 must carry provisions are unlikely to be carried by cable systems unless carriage is mandated by law. I conducted a time series analysis of cable system drops of public television stations between 1985 and the first half of 1994, using CDC data reporting the number of subscribers in each six month copyright reporting period for cable systems that dropped public television stations. Because each cable system serves a certain number of households that subscribe to the cable system's service, each drop of a public television station by a cable system means that the public television station loses access to households served by the cable system.<sup>2</sup> These households are hereinafter referred to as "subscriber drops." A list of public television stations dropped by cable systems during this period and number of subscriber drops is shown in Exhibit A to this Declaration.
- 11. My analysis of the CDC drop data shows a dramatic and steadily rising increase in the number of subscriber drops following the court decision striking down the must carry regulations in 1985. The CDC data indicate that, from 1985 through the end of 1992, 314 public television stations were dropped from carriage by 1,616 cable systems.
- 12. The number of subscriber drops increased more than five-fold after must carry regulations were struck down in 1985, from approximately 1.6 million in 1985 to over 10.6 million in 1992.

I understand that other witnesses have testified that most cable television subscribers either cannot or will not switch back and forth between their cable service and over-the-air reception and that, depending on the quality of the over-the-air signal at the viewer's home, the benefit of an A/B switch may be marginal.

#### Illustration 1



which public television stations would qualify for carriage on particular cable systems pursuant to the 1992 must carry regulations. To identify local stations entitled to carriage, the data includes only stations located within 50 miles of a cable system's headend. To identify stations that had a sufficient signal quality to be carried, I included in my analysis only stations that had been carried for at least one six-month reporting period prior to being dropped. I also analyzed the data to consider channel capacity restrictions. My analysis indicates that only 1.7 percent of the more than 10.6 million subscriber drops at the end of 1992 (or 181,889 subscriber drops) involved cable systems that were already carrying the

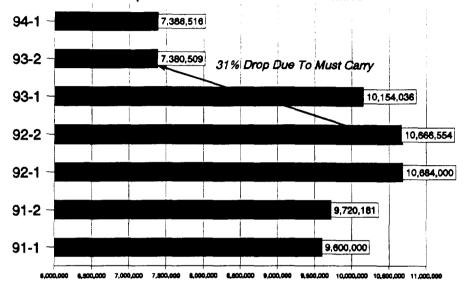
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This measure understates the number of local stations entitled to carriage because public television stations located further from the cable headend can also qualify as "local" if the headend is encompassed within the station's Grade B contour.

maximum number of public television stations required to be carried under the 1992 must carry rules. (See Exhibit B to this Declaration.)

- private cable systems (known as SMATV's), which are not subject to must carry protection. Since SMATVs are estimated to account for 1 to 2 percent of all cable television subscribers, however, the failure to exclude all SMATV systems from the CDC data does not impact significantly on my conclusions. No effort was made to remove from the CDC data dropped public television stations that substantially duplicate the signal of another public television station carried on a particular cable system. I have reviewed the definition of substantial duplication in the applicable FCC rules that would disqualify a public television station from entitlement to carriage. In my opinion, based on my familiarity with public television stations and television markets, very few public television stations that are local to the same cable system substantially duplicate programming, as defined by the FCC. Therefore, in my opinion, the reported subscriber drops closely reflect drops of public television stations that would qualify for carriage under the 1992 must carry rules.
- 15. The subscriber drop trend began to reverse itself after the reimposition of must carry obligations at the end of 1992. By one year after must carry obligations were reinstated (December 1992 for public television stations), the number of subscriber drops had decreased by about one-third. Affected public television stations gained access to an additional 3.2 million subscribers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> One station is deemed "to substantially duplicate" the programming of another station if it broadcasts the same programming simultaneously or non-simultaneously, for more than 50 percent of prime time and more than 50 percent outside of prime time over a three-month period. 47 C.F.R. § 76.56(a)(1).

Illustration 2
Impact of Reinstatement of Must Carry
on Drops of Public Stations Within 50 Miles



- 16. A not insignificant portion of the non-carriage that persisted after the reimposition of must carry rules is likely to be attributable to factors other than a stations failure to qualify for carriage. As I have stated above, it is my opinion that the reported subscriber drops closely reflect public television stations that would qualify for carriage on particular cable systems under the 1992 must carry rules. (See Paragraphs 13 and 14 of this Declaration.) Based on my general experience with public television stations and my review of the statements of public broadcasters submitted in this proceeding, it is my opinion that there are a number of factors other than failure to qualify for carriage that would explain persistent non-carriage, including cable system intransigence in responding to carriage requests and the inability of resource-strained public television stations to challenge even baseless denials of carriage.
- 17. The great majority of subscriber drops between 1985 and 1992 involved secondary stations in a given community. Secondary stations play a significant role. They tend to offer instructional or minority-interest programming and to serve

unserved and underserved segments of their communities. Where two or more public television stations are licensed in the same television market, they serve diverse community needs. In my experience, it is rare to find secondary stations offering substantially duplicate service. Because secondary public television stations serve specific community needs, each drop results in a loss of programming to cable subscribers.

- 18. In addition to drops of public television stations, there are many instances in which public television stations were never carried on cable systems. To be conservative, I have excluded these latter subscriber counts from my analysis, due to the possibility that some of these stations might have had insufficiently good signal quality to be carried by the relevant cable systems and therefore might not have qualified for carriage under must carry regulations. Because these stations are located within 50 miles of the system headends, however, it is likely that their signal qualities would be sufficient for purposes of the must carry regulations in most cases.
- 19. Based on my experience consulting with public television stations, I am aware that reduced access to cable subscribers results in reduced access to television households, which in turn results in reduced viewership. I would expect that increased carriage of public television stations as a result of must carry obligations would produce increased viewership of those stations, all other things being equal.

## 20. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

21. [Redacted]

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Sworn to under penalty of perjury this 24th day of May, 1995.

Richard Feldman

Exhibit A

Call		dropped841	dropped942	drapped951	drapped952	decemed 964	d======d000	4	
KAKM	Total	0	dropped842						_aroppea8/2
KAMU		560	1903	0	0	0	0		
KAWE			1893	306	272	296	2009		2204
		0	14272	0	0	0	0		(
KBDI T		218	14373	15643	15535	4466	4320		3535
KBHE '		276	266	269	284	784	716		680
KBME		0	0	0	1267	1241	1251	1306	1347
KBTC '		0	0	1476	0 1537	0 1611	0 1237	<u> </u>	45404
KBYU .		3377	2631	2365	1282	1247	1237	14305	15134
KCET 1		3377	2031	2009	2070	11223	9982		2179
KCKA		0	0	2009	18695	18989	19000		18336
KCOS		0	0	0	0	0	19000		10330
KCPT 1		0	0	3267	3740	0	0		
KCSM		0	0	477	0	37929	38505	98890	222542
KCTS 1		0		0	0	0,323	0		
KCWC		0	0	<u>_</u>	0	0	0	0	· · ·
KDIN T		0	0	0	0	424	765	442	1084
KDSD 1		0	352	351	411	386	373		468
KDSE 1		94	90	91	83	82	78	75	· 74
KDTN 1		0	0	0	. 0	0	Ō		0
KEDT T		0	0	0	0	0	0	216	216
KEMV 1	Total	315	224	223	1398	1804	2316	1598	2022
KENW	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181
KERA 1		0	0	0	0.	1	1	0	376
KESD 1	<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0,	0	0	0	158
KETA T	otal	0	0	720	183	0	0	307	320
KETC 1	Total	0	0	0	0	226	224	250	232
KETG 1	Total	0	0	669	664	676	0	0	0
KETH T	<b>Total</b>	0	0	0:	0	198	47	57	113
KETS T		0	0	0	0	0	0	363	422
KFME 1		0	0	0	0	0		147	148
KGTF T		0	0	0	0	0			
KHET T		0	0	0	0	0	0		0
KHIN T		756	748	1306	1293	1295	1302		1348
KHNE 1		0,		0	0			<del></del>	0
KIDZ To		1316		1339		1295			370
KIIN To		0		0	0,				0
KISU TO		0		0				<del></del>	0
KIXE TO		0.500		4.4000	0.775		0		242927
KLCS T		9590		14039				<del></del>	
KLEP T		3928		3991					4291 7475
KLNE T		513		549:		709			
KLPB T				0:	7470				
KLRN T		0		6952	7470	6909			0900
KLRU T		230			260			<u> </u>	0
KLTJ TO		<u> </u>		0	0:	0;			
KLTM T		0	3331			553			0
KLTS T		0	0:	0	0				
KLVX T		0				31933			0
KMBH 1	ı otal	0	28015	31030	33351	31822	544	0	

## Exhibit A

Call	dropped841	dropped942	deanard OCA	december 4950	d=0===d004	4000	dan 10 7 1	
KMEB Total	7822	dropped842						dropped8/
KMNE Total			0	0	4238			<del></del>
	0		0	0	0			
KMOS Total	0		927	967	1487			63
KMTP Total	32520	33116	0	0	37929			
KNCT Total	141	147	348	532	499			789
KNME Total	0	0	0	0	0	<del>_</del>		
KNPB Total	0	0	0	0	0	<del></del>		
KNXT Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		
KOAC Total	4188	5622	5253	5606	6847	11889		508
KOCE Total	228	316	311	2908	13181	14871	26932	39619
KOED Total	0	60	69	0	513	528	0	(
KOET Total	1107	2242	0	2694	2403	2379	2332	2810
KOOD Total	0		0	0	0	0	0	(
KOPB Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(
KOZJ Total	4316	4460	4339	4471	4424		4661	487
KOZK Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>_</u>	(
KPBS Total	0	0	0_	0_	0	0		
KPNE Total	0.	0	0.	0	125	125	<del></del>	135
KPTS Total	0	0;	0	0.	0	<u>_</u>	<del></del>	. 62
KQED Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	341
KRCB Total	16980	14046	17668	18041	15012	16099		18337
KRIN Total	1313	1399	2126	1939	1955	647	934	2106
KRMA Total	218	0	0	253	253	252		252
KRNE Total	0	0.	0	0	0		0	
KRWG Total		0	0	0	0	0		
KSIN Total	0:	0:	175	0	212	301	0	291
KSMQ Total	0:	0	0	0	0	0		351
KSPS Total	0	0	0	0	0		0	
KSRE Total	0	0	0.	0	0			
KSWK Total	0:	0	0	0	0.00			0
KSYS Total	0	0	0	0	306	0		311
KTCA Total	0		0:	0	0	0		4746
KTCI Total	0	0	0	0	0	1883	1594	4745
KTEH Total	0		0	750	0	20115	86968	93768
KTEJ Total	0		760	756	766			5525
KTIN Total	3919		1981	1959	3987			
KTLC Total	959		429	237	0			425
KTNE Total	0		0:	0	0			
KTOO Total KTSC Total	0	0	0	0	0			0
KTSD Total	0	0	0	0	0		0	
			<u>_</u>				588	597
KTVR Total	576	576	589	584	577			28/
KTWU Total	0	0	0:	6358	330		0	0
KTXT Total	0		0	0	0			
KUAC Total			0!	0:	0!			1018
KUCU Total	0	0	0	0	0		1043	1018
KUED Total	0	01	0	0	0	0!		0
KUHT Total	0:	0	0.	0 100	0	0!		
KUID Total	0		0	196	206			193
KULC Total	0	0:	0 '	0:	<u>0</u> :	0,	0	0

## Exhibit A

Call	dropped841	dropped842	dropped851	dropped852	dropped861	dropped862	dropped871	dropped873
KUON Total	0	0	1844	1841	11682	36742		
KUSD Total	0	0	507	490	506			
KVCR Total	61760	11086	6704	7545	6033			
KVDO Total	0	4304	4094	4260	4319			
KVIE Total	0	0	0	0	0			
KVPT Total	0	0	0	0	0	<u>_</u>		
KWCM Total	0	0	0	0	0			
KWET Total	3706	3912	5079	4898	4772			
KWSE Total	502	0	279	274	0	<del> </del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
KWSU Total	0	132	120	729	704	0		
KXNE Total	0	0	0	0	0	<del></del>		
KXON Total	0	0	0	0	0	<del></del>		
KYIN Total	0	3333	5218	5332	2797	2912		1318
KYNE Total	0	0	0	1267	1241	1412		1629
KYUK Total	0	0	0	0	0			
KYVE Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		
KZSD Total	0	0	0	0	1220	1220		
WABW Total	0	567	594	560	535	493	494	513
WBGU Total	0	0	6610	6003	5858	6045	5918	
WBIQ Total	0	3711	3578	4978	4983	5195	112	
WBRA Total	0	0.	0	0	0	516	2878	3318
WCAE Total	0	43152	63570	67815	83231	81296	82841	85221
WCBB Total	0	0	0	166	0	0	170	200
WCES Total	0	0	220	225	1649	1652	1604	1574
WCET Total	0	0	0	0	4947	0	21921	16847
WCFE Total	0	0	968	1012	994	1035	966	546
WCIQ Total	9892	4268	3057	2070	2255	2240	8644	9102
WCLP Total	0_	0	0	0	0			
WCML Total	0.	0	0	0	400			
WCMU Total	0	0	0	1281	1268		3567	3674
WCMV Total:		1238	1551	0	1268			1260
WCNY Total	0:	0	0,	0	0			
WCPB Total	3171	0	0	0	0			4221
WCTE Total	935	0	944	950	988			1009
WCVE Total	0:	0	0	0;	0			
WCVN Total	0	0	0	0:	0			
WCVW Total		927	997	1017	14533			
WDCN Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		
WDIQ Total	0	0	0	0	0	00070		
WDPB Total	14492	42408	919	975	23077	22672		
WDSE Total	0	0	0	0:055	0	1004		
WEAO Total	16711	3379	63374	65055	3634	4064		
WEDH Total	9284	9391	237	325	270	225		
WEDN Total	89606	80264	55320	49725	52803	6540		
WEDU Total	0:0059	0.5007	00048	0	407400			
WEDW Total	93858	95997	99248	325	107430			286220
WEDY Total	0	11522	20863	0	0			
WEIQ Total		0	0	0	0408			20101
WEKW Total	0	0	0_	38	9408			07550
WENH Total	0	<u> </u>	0	0	0	0:	26670	27559

Exhibit A

Drop Summary

## Only Those Systems Within 50 Miles Included

Call	dropped841	dropped842	dropped851	droppod952	drapped961	dragandaca	d	dan 070
WETA Total	229	364	0					
WETK Total	229			316	330			
	0	0	0	0	4525	0		
WFIQ Total	0	0	0	1631	1535	0		<del></del>
		0	0	0	0	0	<del></del>	
WFSG Total	3979	7150	7821	4504	4936	4919	·	
WFSU Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		
WFUM Total	0	0	457	2414	2166	727	5630	
WFWA Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
WFYI Total	621	635	680	693	715	718		
WGBH Total	0	0	10500	40005	0	39849		
WGBX Total	0	0	10569	10685	11270	11560		<del></del>
WGBY Total	0	0	6581	0	0	0	<del></del>	
WGIQ Total	0	706	0	0	0	0	0	
WGPT Total	2940	3171	3153	2998	2831	2655		
WGTE Total	16350	16554	17158	326	18773	18929		
WGTV Total	0	0	0	0	4857	5030	+	
WGVK Total	1992	2000	2051	2046	2048	2111	2152	
WGVU Total	405	0	0	0	0	0	<u></u>	
WHA Total	0	0	0	0	0	. 0		
WHED Total	0	0	315	347	325	346		
WHIQ Total	5239	5351	0	0		5758		
WHLA Total	0	0	0_	0		0		
WHMM Total	0	0:	0	138	0	108	645	
WHRM Total	0:	0	0	0	0	. 0	•	
WHRO Total	0	0:	0	0	0	. 0		
WHWC Total	0	0:	0	0	0	83		
WHYY Total	0	0	0	17017		17233	668	
WIIQ Total	0.	0	0	0	0		<del></del>	
WILL Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	·	
WIPB Total	0	1034	4281	4405	4575			4700
WIPR Total	0:	0	0:	0	0			
WITF Total	0	5713	6230	6647	7123		<del>+</del>	
WITV Total	0	0	0	0	0			
WJCT Total	0	0	47000	0	0			
WJPM Total	18745	17418	17966	24622	18724			+
WJPT Total	40546		0	0				
WJSP Total	0	0	8141	8233			<del> </del>	
WJWJ Total	536 0	583	0:	0				
WKAR Total				0				
WKAS Total	2452	2475	2854					
WKGB Total	0	1082	5817	5889			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
WKHA Total	0	0	628	0				<del></del>
WKLE Total	0	0	0	0				
WKMA Total	0	0	0	0				
WKMJ Total	0	0	. 0.	0				
WKMR Total	668	668	877	867			h	
WKMU Total	2731	2949	2784	2890			<del></del>	
WKNO Total	0.	0	0_	47004	0		<del></del>	
WKOH Total	17702	17799	17807	17601			<del></del>	
WKON Total	0	456	444	463	464	1225	1402	500

Exhibit A

# Only Those Systems Within 50 Miles Included

Call dro	pped841 dr	ropped842	dropped851	dropped852	dropped861	dropped862	dropped871	dropped873
WKPC Total	0	0	1210	1297				
WKPD Total	822	341	826	832				800
WKPI Total	0	0	205	205				
WKSO Total	0	0	0	0				
WKZT Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		
WLAE Total	27227	22364	22667	17910	23968	3442	8942	
WLED Total	0	0	4257	4133	4118			422
WLEF Total	0	0	0	0	0			
WLIW Total	0	0	0	59109	61460	68907	105781	9976
WLJT Total	0	0	0	0	74			
WLPB Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	542
WLRN Total	1125	1218	93	1088	1131	0	51990	5943
WLVT Total	1791	2197	1912	6208	29862	56022	55141	7638
WMAB Total	0	0	0	0	0	·		
WMAE Total	0	0	0	0	0	1771	1741	11812
WMAH Total	0	0	0	0	0		<del></del>	
WMAO Total	0	0	0	0	0	112	143	
WMAV Total	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	(
WMAW Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
WMEA Total	6284	6041	6458	6428	6856	6798	7187	7213
WMEB Total	0	0	0	0	0	240	251	. (
WMEC Total	974	982	0	0	0	0	0	. (
WMEG Total	0	0	8768	9126	9458	9678	54019	56352
WMEM Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	
WMFE Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WMHT Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WMPB Total	0	0	511	0	190	177	28027	29855
WMPN Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49€
WMPT Total	18658	20237	21460	21528	22031	22927	23921	24117
WMTJ Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
WMVS Total	0	0	0!	0	0	0	0	C
WMVT Total	0	0	0	3209	3303	0	0	C
WNED Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
WNEO Total	8594	0	9345	5830	73668	77901	68727	
WNET Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	4675	
WNIN Total	0	145	781	803				
WNIT Total	0	1334	5231	429				
WNJB Total	33786	30673	19327	20479				
WNJM Total	321268	106788	4514	229333				742528
WNJS Total	10970	11797	1912	32835				
WNJT Total	21225	32258	32986	47692				
WNMU Total	01	0	0	0			0	
WNPB Total	0	3970	15748	15834	16103			
WNPE Total	0	0	0	0	0			
WNTV Total	4587	4539	4595	4596	4896	8363		
WNVC Total	0;	0	679	0	2820		75398	92788
WNVT Total	0;	0	0	138	0			
WNYC Total	10098:	0	184121	8535	44234			173821
WNYE Total	0.	6000	6566	194883	354095	599515		1235594
WOSU Total	0.	0:	0	277	270	55	491	912

Exhibit A

Call	dropped841	dropped842	dropped851	dropped852	dropped861	dropped862	dropped871	dropped872
WOUB Total	0		374	429	622	745	937	1427
WOUC Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	5681	5709
WPBA Total	0	0	944	1019	1127	1109	235	586
WPBO Total	209	207	217	0	0	312	0	0
WPBT Total	0	0	0	250	581	0	0	0
WPBY Total	0	0	0	83	83	375	624	263
WPNE Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WPSX Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	2028	44818
WPTD Total	2872	0	1955	4650	5507	5981	6200	6875
WPTO Total	0	0	47677	50517	51645	61516	62782	66264
WQEC Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255
WQED Total	0	0	0	0	0	105	7689	14416
WQEX Total	0	13897	20134	107533	151608	158094	131958	65665
WQLN Total	0	0	1164	1292	1277	1292	1385	1390
WQPT Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
WRES Total	46583	50191	69059	72752	72829	78544	79974	84804
WRET Total	0	0	0	0	303	265	0	319
WRJA Total	40716	41638	42454	43645	47321	46924	48670	
WRLK Total	0	0	4205	4653	4699		4331	• 4431
WSBE Total	0	10814		0	8674		68230	
WSBN Total	4665	5571	5271	5337	5356	5478		
WSFP Total	0	0:		0.	0			1069
WSIU Total	0	0	477	487	0		1181	1207
WSJK Total WSKG Total	3237	0	0	0	0	0	1049	2297
WSRE Total	100	100	0	130	546	0	0 349	690
WSWP Total	0	0		135	135	139	139	44
WTCI Total	0	0	0	0	0.	0:	10416	11122
WTIU Total	0	0.	0	0.	0	0	1770:	1880
WTJX Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	.,,,	935
WTTW Total	0:	0	285	0:	0	73		531
WTVI Total	547		678	706	779	885	0	0
WTVP Total	238	866	654	249	670	1041	942	371
WTVS Total	0		384	303	1591	212	201	0
WUCM Total	549		592	0		0		5948
WUFT Total	0		0			0		0
WUNC Total	0		36342	37811	38158	38115	44176	45412
WUND Total	0			0	0	0	0	0
WUNE Total	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
WUNF Total	0	0	0	0	0	378	335	370
WUNG Total	3373	3908	1706	1877	1821	1653	0	0
WUNJ Total	0	0	887	836	1112	1008	1238	1166
WUNK Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WUNL Total	0	293	293	293	300	300	709	
WUNM Total	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
WUNP Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WUSF Total	0	0	0	334	334	334	0	
WUSI Total	5344		7285	5887	5891	3473	1110	3968
WVAN Total	0	581	826	868	1649	2614	1706	1842
WVER Total	1690	0	0	0	0	0	1317	414

Exhibit A

Call	dropped841	dropped842	dropped851	dropped852	dropped861	dropped862	dropped871	dropped872
WVIA Total	0	0	1205	1250	1322	1283	59026	58616
WVIZ Total	0	0	0	0	188	34886	37219	46359
WVPT Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WVTA Total	0	0	0	721	0	1383	1571	1743
WVUT Total	0	2593	2530	2560	2547	6075	5999	7507
WWPB Total	2182	2162	0	3761	2461	0	0	0
WXEL Total	0	0	0	0	0	987	43481	69960
<b>WXGA Total</b>	2800	3000	0	3000	4000	0	4000	4300
WYCC Total	62820	25181	0	32608	79489	99333	85974	88355
WYES Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	1164962	1021492	1200709	1605989	2316294	2982994	5018550	5898840

Exhibit A

Call	drappod991	drangadeea	d-00-0-1004	d	dan = = = d004	1000		
KAKM Total	aroppedoor 0	0	dropped891					dropped912
KAMU Total	572	584	0 574	- 0	0			
KAWE Total	0	0		588	633			639
			0	5607	0	0		
KBDI Total	4406	2297	5039	5697	6648	6395		
KBHE Total	905	2618	2550	3026	2880	2864		
KBIN Total	1419	1501	1544	153949	78537	82100		84104
KBME Total	433	441	289	284	212			
KBTC Total	15182	17058	15627	16225	18834	19701	20556	
KBYU Total	1979	173	2618	2149	2216	2407	<del></del>	5269
KCET Total	0		0	0	0	0		
KCKA Total	18773	18840	18941	20052	19234	19728		19521
KCOS Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		
KCPT Total	0	0	0	0	0			199
KCSM Total	253512	272547	279124	288139	363127	390627	<del></del>	415788
KCTS Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u></u>	<del></del>
KCWC Total	0	0	0_	0	0	0		
KDIN Total	594	0	654	700	0	777	783	C
KDSD Total	482	92	666	670	736	730	<del></del>	736
KDSE Total	82	0	91	91	120	119		· 93
KDTN Total	0	0	00	0	0			
KEDT Total	216		216	892	867	838		· O
KEMV Total	1581	1719	2904	2637	2950		<del></del>	2318
KENW Total	198	1353	1380	1796	1489			1619
KERA Total	376	376	376	376	3506	3777		1514
KESD Total	615	608	630	648	691	698		524
KETA Total	556	243	642	248	0	0		1581
KETC Total	239:	228	235	266	286			307
KETG Total	539	545	0	0	0	0		555
KETH Total	704	976	1174	388	421	162		513
KETS Total	0:	0	48	58	0.			462
KFME Total	26	27	25	30	35			32
KGTF Total	0	0	0	0	0			0
KHET Total	01	0	01	0	0	0		0
KHIN Total	1016	825	1439	1463	675	1582		2282
KHNE Total	0		0	902	839			
KIDZ Total	0		6334	6792				
KIIN Total	202	<del></del> +	228	353				
KISU Total	0	0	0.	01	0			117
KIXE Total	0	170557	0:	000507	077596			224465
KLCS Total	228361	178557	237712	263537	277586	302950	<del></del>	
KLEP Total	4449	4502	4546	4568	9892	7700		4639 8567
KLNE Total	7624	9290	8129	8503	8683	7700		
KLPB Total	0:	0276	9008	0750	0			
KLRN Total	8357	9376	8908	9759	9659	9888		
KLRU Total	747	751	0	0	0			83
KLTJ Total	01	0	0	0	0	0		3307
KLTM Total	578	542	515	609	1011			793
KLTS Total	576	542	515	608	1011			
KLVX Total	0,		00	0:				0
KMBH Total	0_	0	<u> </u>	0.	0	0	0	0

Exhibit A

0-11	1004	1000				<del></del>		
Call				dropped892				dropped912
KMEB Total	0	13321	13588	14331	14643	15069	15503	16172
KMNE Total	471	483	0	0	0	0		0
KMOS Total	2246	2292	2620	2121	3386	3695		2275
KMTP Total	275228	365105	414668	420957	445679	445658		563877
KNCT Total	8061	8202	9619	10041	50916	50125	49164	49211
KNME Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KNPB Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
KNXT Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221
KOAC Total	4729	4754	6126	7630	7781	7515	7641	7747
KOCE Total	45674	64697	69913	72545	121314	125577	128711	142357
KOED Total	0	0	0	0	43	45	0	95
KOET Total	1944	2374	1598	956	2415	2769	1828	909
KOOD Total	0	0	0	83	81	0	<u></u>	0
KOPB Total	1303	4595	3345	3356	0	0	0	0
KOZJ Total	0	0	5153	5502	0	0		0
KOZK Total	1896	1919	1999	0	0	0		0
KPBS Total	0	0	161	175	354	371	354	365
KPNE Total	143	197	349	140	162	315	477	539
KPTS Total	56	0	57	62	76	69	0	0
KQED Total	341	2492	2777	2726	2562	2524		0
KRCB Total	19281	20577	20289	22305	23030			1727
KRIN Total	2340	2544	3974	3055	2839		2753	2874
KRMA Total	252	252	256	256	474	474		474
KRNE Total	0.	0	0	409	396	395	···	401
KRWG Total	0	112	0	0	0	0	496	545
KSIN Total	296	322	156	509	496	136		532
KSMQ Total	637	0	0	0	0	0	704	0
KSPS Total	0	0	0	0:	0	0	0	0
KSRE Total	0	0:	0	0:	0	0	0	0
KSWK Total	0	0	0	0	0	0:		0
KSYS Total	333	0	333	339	0	0		400
KTCA Total	5207	5000	47000	49700	0	342		192
KTCI Total	5207	5083	17800	18703	1588 50183	1738		1700 53999
KTEH Total KTEJ Total	93321	99151	75170	47372 2528		50040 3344		1458
	601	1583	1102		1883 2912			2567
KTIN Total	691 417	-	4659: 777					1228
KTLC Total KTNE Total	417		0	238				0
KTOO Total	0		0	0:	0	<del></del>		0
KTSC Total	0		473		0			423
KTSD Total	0				0		0	720
KTVR Total	739	140	635	633	170		<del></del>	466
KTWU Total	0	517		536	10434			12424
KTXT Total	0	0	0	0	0		187	0
KUAC Total	0	0	0	0	0		0:	0
KUCU Total	1121	1197	1203	962	1498	1548		1586
KUED Total	0	0	0	0	0		56	56
KUHT Total	243	243	314	0	243	<del></del>		243
KUID Total	186	0	0	229	216			248
KULC Total	0			0	0			74
IVIAI	<u></u>							

## Exhibit A

Call	dropped881	dropped882	dropped891	dropped892	dropped901	droppedana	dropped911	dropped912
KUON Total	41444	44121	44124	45614	33210			
KUSD Total	0	602	601	73314	623			
KVCR Total	69473	111316	126047	145688	267160			
KVDO Total	4796	4923	4758	5022	4942	5053	4773	
KVIE Total	0	20537	21110	22143	22880	23339	23923	
KVPT Total		0	2,110	0	0	23339	23923	<del></del>
KWCM Total		0	0	0				
KWET Total	5225	4703	5366	5182	1758	1681	1461	1426
KWSE Total	188	0	208	205	198	201	0	
KWSU Total	1290	1290	968	1188	1215	1186	1219	
KXNE Total	223	1421	1444	1492	1440	1477	1477	
KXON Total	292	294	300	321	321	0		
KYIN Total	1431	0	822	831	812	818	810	
KYNE Total	1535	1607	1687	1705	1698	212		
KYUK Total	1000	0	0	1700	1030	0	0	
KYVE Total	0	0	0	0	0		0	
KZSD Total	792	792	774	757	759	753	1745	
WABW Total		516	534	516	564	552	594	
WBGU Total	6574	7067	6992	7362	7552	7998	8050	
WBIQ Total	166	174	0	0	0	4787	5959	<del></del>
WBRA Total	988	1186	991	5000		2367	5157	
WCAE Total	89376	90027	97644	94547	97384	101101	102865	
WCBB Total	09370	0	0	34347	97304	0		100951
WCES Total	1461	1320	1697	1629	1589	1631	2164	2752
WCET Total	18215	18711	130999	131838	133944	134504	117715	118578
WCFE Total	1062	1056	1092	1070	1084	1086	1127	1253
WCIQ Total	10263	10606	11875	12387	13134	8504	8702	9096
WCLP Total	5598	5943	5983	6020	6314	6226	6492	6545
WCML Total	383	465	0	0,020	03/4	0220	0432	0040
WCMU Total	3526	3527	0	313	299	288	293	311
WCMV Total	1260	1470	1687	1700	2171	1884		
WCNY Total	0	0	114	309			298	
WCPB Total	21162	22465	21816	3034	3168		3498	3552
WCTE Total	1044	994	1010	1334	1323	1318		
WCVE Total	0	0	0			930		
WCVN Total	0	<del></del>	2253	1853				
WCVW Total			21116	22806				
WDCN Total	0		0.					
WDIQ Total	0		684	607			952	
WDPB Total	41444		42307	55060				
WDSE Total	0		0	0	0			
WEAO Total	34508		23697	104830			25017	26124
WEDH Total	40055	40712	40869	41578	42045			
WEDN Total	117468	120832	154231	155961	162619			
WEDU Total	237	237	504	237				
WEDW Total	301528	308405	323369	328340	367467			
WEDY Total	0	0	0	0				
WEIQ Total	20731	20675	16508	16862	17433	19818		
WEKW Total	20701	0	0	0	0	0		0
WENH Total	29121	30267	31513	31548	0	0	0	1829
	20121	- JOE 07	5,515	<del> </del>	<u>_</u>			

Exhibit A

# Only Those Systems Within 50 Miles Included

Call	dropped881	dropped882	dropped891	dropped892	dropped901	dropped902	dropped911	dropped912
WETA Total	529		659	181	529	529		
WETK Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		
WFIQ Total	757	1183	1126	1160	757	655		
WFPT Total	0	0	0	1004	1004	0	0	
WFSG Total	5510	0	0	0	0	6371	6833	7040
WFSU Total	0	1193	1202	1171	1147	1242	1427	
WFUM Total	6451	6321	7226	7448	6860	6823	6743	
WFWA Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199
WFYI Total	1563	1912	919	892	1270	1265	918	8225
WGBH Total	0	220	443	0	0	0	0	0
WGBX Total	50651	53152	82272	83522	94531	98154	100736	102381
WGBY Total	0	0	0	0	24958	29434	27786	29483
WGIQ Total	0	0	0	2596	0	8205	12233	12038
WGPT Total	0	0	2908	2908	2908	2968	3003	
WGTE Total	432	424	0	0	0	59	87	
WGTV Total	0	0	868	933	1096	1247	1342	571
WGVK Total	2284	2220	2363	2463	1379	0	0	
WGVU Total	302	0_	0	0	0	0		
WHA Total	0	0	0	0	0	861	1052	
WHED Total	350	382	352	353	348	355	327	
WHIQ Total	14089	14646	14827	15757	15622	15874	17192	<del></del>
WHLA Total	0	0	0	0	318	473		
WHMM Total	529	652	529	0	589	529	<del></del>	
WHRM Total	0	0	0	0	0		0	
WHRO Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
WHWC Total	83	83	0.722	0	0	106	106	384
WHYY Total	1109	3600	3732	405	405	604		
WIIQ Total	1551	2015	2042	2053	2138	2217	2236	2217
WILL Total	66	66	322	773	860	342	885	
WIPB Total WIPR Total	4850	4860	5037 882	481	931	891	1898 969	4898 979
WITF Total	9214	9739	10360	10986	11433	71367		
WITV Total	0	0	0	224		71307	135	
WJCT Total	0	0	457	578	1496	1508	1489	
WJPM Total	20842			0	0	0		
WJPT Total	20072	+	0,		51709			
WJSP Total	10336	11265	0	0	0	607		
WJWJ Total	1042		0	0	0	0		
WKAR Total	21820		22472	24444	28852	53462		77356
WKAS Total	696		2446	3376		3026		
WKGB Total	7239		7394	6726		7367		
WKHA Total	950		1078	1054	1073	0		
WKLE Total	131	137	341	276	0	0	0	0
WKMA Total	18915	19465	19846	20259	20702	20937	20774	20387
WKMJ Total	2254	2412	2514	2756	2698	2721	2854	
WKMR Total	2943	768	788	3145		1767	1778	4053
WKMU Total	25899	28022	28076	27868	28972	28906		
WKNO Total	143	197	1021	1657	1712	1323		3128
WKOH Total	19733	19995	21025	21735	0	0		1803
WKON Total	11804	12745	11324	11412	9116	9486	9380	9553

## Exhibit A

Call	dropped881	dropped882	dropped891	dropped892	dropped901	dropped902	dropped911	dropped912
WKPC Total	0		0	0	0	0		
WKPD Total	802	846	661	908	1335	1481	1379	1346
WKPI Total	3111	2178	2032	1613	1640	1899	1906	<del></del> -
WKSO Total	0	1000	2813	2125	2800	1350	·	
WKZT Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		
WLAE Total	23442	23480	47222	44784	20608	19311	18513	20854
WLED Total	4220	4436	4436	4478	4648	4579	4465	
WLEF Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WLIW Total	110596	113197	115994	113148	115514	119936	122114	124648
WLJT Total	0	0	. 0	0	961	974	1021	1022
WLPB Total	625	271	0	0	0	0	0	0
WLRN Total	51967	54527	45701	48515	44712	47156	44400	47666
WLVT Total	108365	116675	119230	125806	106353	114058	121781	124619
WMAB Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WMAE Total	13165	13732	14303	14335	14754	14670	15031	15518
WMAH Total	404	413	428	0		0	0	
WMAO Total	167	0	946	232	216	212		
WMAV Total	0	0	0	0	2323	2598	863	0
WMAW Total	0	406	546	2032	783	2164	2250	· 2207
WMEA Total	7718	7676	0	8347	8838	0	0	
WMEB Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
WMEC Total	0	1080	1093			0		0
WMEG Total	57979	65119	72482	75621	162598	157916	<del></del>	166083
WMEM Total	0	0	0	0:	0.	0	<u>_</u>	415
WMFE Total	0	100	206	206	206	206	206	376
WMHT Total	0	39	187	328	192	219		423
WMPB Total	58389	82957	97314	136371	126313	139384		350133
WMPN Total	501	0		0.	0	0		0
WMPT Total	23041	27276	30023	31369	43293	42607	36210	2494
WMTJ Total	0	0	0.		0	0		140
WMVS Total	0	119	119	119	119	284	284	
WMVT Total	177	173	0!	0	0	49	49	
WNED Total	7400	7054	0	0	0	2018	101430	_
WNEO Total	7499	7354	66			2018		
WNET Total	5840	6503	7040	7350	8124	8808		397
WNIN Total WNIT Total	190	16083	302 16891	315 17695	358 18141	409 19020		21371
WNJB Total	15271 61225	66552	71507	117157		124835		131896
WNJM Total	822095		883516	848491	921819	1024296		
WNJS Total	201038	214835	106551	112726	112216	117755		
WNJT Total	98587	79595	76695	75334	82840	294865		
WNMU Total	90307		70093	15534	02040	254003		120920
WNPB Total	25829	30700	34083	25316	29492	35373		40118
WNPE Total	1842	30700		233161	29492	0		10110
WNTV Total	438		596	563	7438	7693		8629
WNVC Total	144656	132413	151715	206843	204007	228081		256046
WNVT Total	529		529	200043	589	529		529
WNYC Total	177416	184287	175762	169730	364083	369202		378445
WNYE Total	1297498	1343000	1387692	1415890	1458544	1551948	1489378	1530637
WOSU Total	63	0	0	0	0	426	429	0
TTOSU TOUR	03	U,	U	U	<u> </u>	420	423	U

## Exhibit A

Call	dropped881	dropped882	dropped891	dropped892	dropped901	dropped902		dropped913
<b>WOUB Total</b>	1469	2731	2750	2456				
<b>WOUC Total</b>	7144	6954	6828					
WPBA Total	1466	516	204					10232
WPBO Total		1188	1398	1536	1609			
WPBT Total	0	0	0	0	0			
WPBY Total	410	715	1396	786	804	851		
WPNE Total	0	98	0	0	0			32
WPSX Total	2314	1085	1096	1093	1092	1104		
WPTD Total	6883	39036	42229	42631	8152	8560		
WPTO Total	226147	234231	240908	267609	304401	312759		
<b>WQEC Total</b>	254	0	0	0	0	0		<del></del>
<b>WQED Total</b>	14729	9366	7115	7046	7084	7115	7582	7594
<b>WQEX Total</b>	66867	15373	16154	16028	16057	16308		
<b>WQLN Total</b>	1375	1381	1375	1383	1389	1390		
<b>WQPT Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0		<del></del>
WRES Total	87023	91806	100151	102725	105577	98257	0	100754
WRET Total	438	409	596	0	795		1069	1005
WRJA Total	1987	1867	75171	76161	78287	77792	80092	79505
WRLK Total	4416	4598	4752	4994	11920	14963	4985	. 4734
WSBE Total	148038	156456	161453	173346	190246	191368	224747	235988
WSBN Total	4221	13687	14281	14320	27164	27402	24766	25077
WSFP Total	940	0	0	31	174	0	0	
WSIU Total	1205	1259	2579	1880	1376	2128	2193	2231
WSJK Total	2759	4032	4294	4294	4202	4250	7522	10590
WSKG Total	0	936	948	942	958	960	969	1263
WSRE Total	716	0	0	0	0	O	220	975
WSWP Total	140	0	0	0	0	201	201	201
WTCI Total	19964	12565	12277	12365	0	0	0	
WTIU Total	0	2988	106472	181588	187011	190114	191976	194976
WTJX Total	0.	01	882	0	0	891	969	979
WTTW Total	256	256	256	256	468	456		
WTVI Total	0	0	0		16935	22805		24183
WTVP Total	441	566	634	522	513	457		558
WTVS Total	223	0	0;		0			26375
WUCM Total		7569	7570	8589		90946		93550
WUFT Total	0		317	<del></del>				C
WUNC Total	47567	48423	50492	51432		60256	<del> </del>	
WUND Total	0	0	0	0:				
WUNE Total	0	0	0	0		0		
WUNF Total	351	386	347	368	337	364		421
WUNG Total		5300	8556		3252			
WUNJ Total	1592	1566	1785	1538	5668			5005
WUNK Total	0	0	763		363			
WUNL Total	125	0:	762		720		<del></del>	
WUNM Total		129	160			289		200
WUNP Total WUSF Total	263	518	202	245	1369 238	1272 259		275
WUSF Total	3955	5338	282 5504	5041	5043			5008
WVAN Total	1761		1660	1488	1503			5502
					4030		4406	4449
WVER Total	3598	3701	3870	3890	4030	4324	4400	4449

Exhibit A

Call	dropped881	dropped882	dropped891	dropped892	dropped901	dropped902	dropped911	dropped912
WVIA Total	59601	60304	61490	61733	61982	62204	61190	61623
WVIZ Total	48695	48566	53063	55536	55476	56115	43819	43779
WVPT Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	861	860
WVTA Total	2412	1962	1098	1019	1152	1162	1242	1104
WVUT Total	7575	6190	6176	6113	9589	9694	9683	19391
WWPB Total	683	681	668	665	667	677	650	664
WXEL Total	71316	74927	46786	49714	45640	48173	44620	47886
<b>WXGA Total</b>	4300	3658	4435	4527	4438	0	4816	6109
WYCC Total	91827	95788	98285	102346	68131	72282	68835	70937
WYES Total	0	0	0	172	147	119	140	131
<b>Grand Total</b>	6456499	6775512	7300581	7870190	8590159	9456553	9585789	9720181

Exhibit A

Call	dronned921	dropped022	dropped931	droppod022	dropped044
KAKM Total		dropped922			uropped941
KAMU Total	641	704	0	700	0
KAWE Total	641	704	646	702	678
KBDI Total	6421	6700	0	0	0
KBHE Total	6421	5790	6182	2660	2832
KBIN Total	2984	2889	2951	2869	2980
KBME Total	84644	86460	87197	91780	93526
KBTC Total	75	24120	24442	0	0
KBYU Total	22990 4542	24120	24443	24517	24613
KCET Total	<del></del>	4904	870	672	705
	10201	10017	0	0	10400
KCKA Total	19301	19917	20122	19413	19436
KCOS Total	100	107	200	0	0
KCPT Total	199	197	200	07440	407700
KCSM Total	429949	430472	428325	97112	127729
KCTS Total	61	130	143	146	234
KCWC Total	0	0	0	0	
KDSD Total	816	745	757	770	0
KDSD Total	742	745	757	770	774
KDSE Total	94	93	94	90	90
KDTN Total	0	0	0	0	0
KEDT Total	0	0 2572	0	0	0
KEMV Total	2391	3573	185	195	189
KENW Total	1621	1643	1640	1617	1584
KERA Total	1508	1274	0	0.	
KESD Total	701	542	537	254	
KETA Total	1630	333	164	150	154
KETC Total KETG Total	311	291	302	<u> </u>	
KETH Total	0 648	600	724	795	729
KETS Total	460	680 495	724	785 0	728
KFME Total	30	31	0	0	0
KGTF Total		0	0	0	0
KHET Total		0	0	0	0
KHIN Total	2334	2355	2401	1585	1580
KHNE Total	944	840	2401	0	
KIDZ Total	6896		7233	7476	
KIIN Total	236	0939	0:	7476:	7255
KISU Total	0	0	0!	0	0
KIXE Total	0	0	0	0	0
KLCS Total	329109	327450	200276	152241	137209
KLEP Total	4633	4727	4679	4697	
KLNE Total	8448	8064	7903	8168	8337
KLPB Total	252	263	257	0.00	0007
KLRN Total	9397	10081	11354	10786	10860
KLRU Total	168	111	140	138	100
KLTJ Total	0	0	0	0	0
KLTM Total	3382	0	0	0	<del>- </del>
KLTS Total	762	771	817	979	760
KLVX Total	0	0	0.	0	0
KMBH Total	0		0	0	0
WINDLI LAME		<u> </u>	<u>_</u>	<u> </u>	

## Exhibit A

Cail	dropped921	dropped922	dropped931	dropped932	dranged044
KMEB Total	16381	16743	17221	17731	<del></del>
KMNE Total	10301	10743	1/221	17731	18205
KMOS Total	1910	1939	<del></del>		0
			294	284	
KMTP Total	710908	718294	694162	620742	
KNCT Total	49467	52539	52391	55434	56256
KNME Total	0	0	0	0	0
KNPB Total	100	0	179	0	0
KNXT Total	236	199	212	226	207
KOAC Total	47784	48921	49900	50389	51162
KOCE Total	145913	150739	123343	113150	28953
KOED Total	95	0	0	0	0
KOET Total	1278	933	925	909	946
KOOD Total	0	0	0	0	0
KOPB Total	0	0	0	0	0
<b>KOZJ Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0
KOZK Total	0	0	0	0	0
KPBS Total	338	0	0	0	0
KPNE Total	1158	1168	518	523	0
KPTS Total	0	0	0	0	0
KQED Total	461	461	309	0	0
KRCB Total	26536	25184	25455	0	0
KRIN Total	3299	1974	1942	2326	2372
KRMA Total	474	474	474	475	107
KRNE Total	400	408	404	0	397
KRWG Total	585	615	0	708	730
KSIN Total	363	473	449	144	143
KSMQ Total	0	0	0	0	0
KSPS Total	0	0	0	0	0
KSRE Total	0	0	0	0	0
KSWK Total	0	0	0;	0	0
KSYS Total	0.	0.	0	302	291
KTCA Total	0	0	0	0	0
KTCI Total	1832	1916	1951	0	0
KTEH Total	57289	58465	58302	12369	12904
KTEJ Total	1472	1465	0	0	0
KTIN Total	2669	2691	2672	2658	2666
KTLC Total	1567	489	238	243	241
KTNE Total	0:	0	0	0	0
KTOO Total	0	0	0	0	0
KTSC Total	437	457	195	0	0
KTSD Total	0	0.		0	0
KTVR Total	7038	526	0	0	0
KTWU Total	11522	569	566	619	0
KTXT Total	0	0	0	190	181
KUAC Total	0	. 0	0	0	0
KUCU Total	1556	1556	1569	1569	1666
KUED Total	0	0	0	0	0
KUHT Total	243	243	1397		0
KUID Total	251	251	265		276

Exhibit A

Call	dropped921	dropped922	dropped931	dropped932	droppodQ41
KUON Total	50391	50759	50541	32101	32592
KUSD Total	460	453	459	205	0
KVCR Total	293944	203345	203479		
KVDO Total	5069	5168	4996	5197	5236
KVIE Total	24370	25282	25026	0	0
KVPT Total	0	0	0		0
KWCM Total	0	0	0	0	0
KWET Total	1419	1690	601	506	612
KWSE Total	0	0	0	0	0,2
KWSU Total	953	1001	1049	962	984
KXNE Total	1485	1490	789	798	815
KXON Total	369	0	361	356	370
KYIN Total	0	0	0	0	0,0
KYNE Total	219	222	217	226	232
KYUK Total	52	52	52	0	52
KYVE Total	0	0	0	0	0
KZSD Total	750	755	739	750	737
WABW Total	652	643	669	0	- 0
WBGU Total	8161	8616	8450	8732	8738
WBIQ Total	6083	6138	152	0	5299
WBRA Total	5193	1187	5216	5217	5255
WCAE Total	107885	110883	112479		114481
WCBB Total	0	0	0.		0
WCES Total	2474	2426	431	524	534
WCET Total	209997	210183	209960	51767	52186
WCFE Total	1321	1314	1366	1396	1389
WCIQ Total	9402	9514	14364	14719	9664
WCLP Total	6294	6622	6714	7348	7433
WCML Total	0	0	0	0	0
WCMU Total	322	343	364	362	374
WCMV Total	1888	1992	2010	2062	2150
WCNY Total	299	294	309	294	302
WCPB Total	3734	3873	3950	4188	4266
WCTE Total	1710	1740	1788	1825	1838
WCVE Total	0	1250	1100	1100	0
WCVN Total	9190	9791	10579		11699
WCVW Total	28229	27862	28246	29252	28541
WDCN Total	0		0		0
WDIQ Total	901	935	924	900	699
WDPB Total	67613	62736	48471	44506	46001
WDSE Total	0		0	O	0
WEAO Total	27164	25955	22278	4396	
WEDH Total	44164	43812	44547	44935	45978
WEDN Total	244762	244881	251194	255321	261394
WEDU Total	237	237	237	237	0
WEDW Total		442130	446825	437676	
WEDY Total	0,		0	0.	
WEIQ Total	20229	20312	20976	20674	21610
WEKW Total	0	0	0	0	0
WENH Total	1843	0	0	0	0

Exhibit A

C-11					
Call		dropped922			dropped941
WETA Total	529	529	529	0	0
WETK Total	0	0	0	0	0
WFIQ Total	768	725	703	823	819
WFPT Total	1978	2228	0	0	0
WFSG Total	0	0	0	0	0
WFSU Total	1394	1412	1439	1447	1420
WFUM Total	6251	6033	6579	186	0
WFWA Total	327	333	0	0	0
WFYI Total	8314	8308	7430	0	0
WGBH Total	0	0	0	0	0
WGBX Total	59742	60984	62004	39066	39675
WGBY Total	28938	30537	27224	29554	28596
WGIQ Total	12073	12314	12321	3874	
WGPT Total	3032	277	275	277	334
WGTE Total	89	71	94	0	0
WGTV Total	488	497	0	0	0
WGVK Total	542	491	496	483	500
WGVU Total	0	0	0	0	0
WHA Total	0	913	0	880	0
WHED Total		398	371	432	376
WHIQ Total	16562	17215	17607	18065	18495
WHLA Total	308	311	314	324	323
WHMM Total		529	529	0	0
WHRM Total		0	0	0:	0
WHRO Total		0	0	0.	0
WHWC Total		0	0_	0	0
WHYY Total	555	317	317	317	150
WIIQ Total	2249	2213	2257	0:	0
WILL Total	72	73	80	97	96
WIPB Total	4946	4997	1975	0	0
WIPR Total	1048	980	959	1010	1022
WITF Total	13785	14282	14718	14490	14880
WITV Total	0:	0	0	0.	0
WJCT Total	1601	1410	1693	691	683
WJPM Total	26031	26453	27295	27407	27942
WJPT Total	54011	57817	58200	61768	59236
WJSP Total	695	705	727	731	751
WJWJ Total	0	0	0	0	0
WKAR Total	78867	28703	29952	4320	4367
WKAS Total	3613	1099	810	381	927
WKGB Total	2885	2943	2988	3018	3120
WKHA Total	0 '	0	0	0	0
WKLE Total	0	0	0	0	0
WKMA Total	20535	20779	20823	20216	20520
WKMJ Total	2963	2872	3377	3270	3297
WKMR Total	4074	1868	1932	1913	1996
WKMU Total	30618	31291	31377	31695	31685
14M/14 - 4-1:	3240	3447	3563	162	80
WKNO Total					
WKOH Total WKON Total	21945 12767	22221 12991	22000 9068	0: 10175	9903

## Exhibit A

Call	deagradood	ds0000000	d	d=====d020	4
WKPC Total		dropped922 1821			<del></del>
WKPD Total	0 1396	1247	0	1424	
WKPI Total	2182	2123	1227	1431	952
WKSO Total	1000	1000	2333	2079	
WKZT Total	1000	0	1180	1000	1000
WLAE Total	21392	21682	22642	0	0 0 0 0 0
WLED Total	4490	4531	22613 5163	24454 5555	24965
WLEF Total	4490	4331			7257
WLIW Total	125963	127944	120425	120507	422402
WLJT Total	1021	1080	129425	130587	132193
WLPB Total	0	1000	1085	1187	1212
WLRN Total	45551	49880	0 0	0	0
WLVT Total	128515	135746	139263	129706	142072
<del></del>				138706	142072
WMAB Total	15 <b>84</b> 5	0 15863	16344	0 17288	17600
WMAH Total	13043	13003	10344		17600
WMAO Total		264	277	0	0
WMAV Total	0	204		<del></del>	
WMAW Total		613	646	0 640	645
WMEA Total	023	013	040	040	645
WMEB Total		0	0:		0
WMEC Total		0	0		0
WMEG Total		172647	183195	175230	182062
WMEM Total				1/3230	
WMFE Total	443	270	75	76	
WMHT Total		436	0	0	
WMPB Total		358880	373070	367001	370038
WMPN Total	330803	330000	3/30/0	307001	370036
WMPT Total	39981	42054	529	0	0
WMTJ Total	0-	0:	0:	0	0
WMVS Total	119	117	118	120	
WMVT Total	0	0:	0	0	110
WNED Total	0	0:	0	0	<u>_</u>
WNEO Total	97884	108396	102878	106537	109041
WNET Total	37004	0	0	0	
WNIN Total	387	413	434	115	
WNIT Total	22069	22709	21589	21108	21883
WNJB Total	136266	141924	148413	149727	
WNJM Total	960457	1004088	957901	494023	
WNJS Total	127759	129785	84590	59220	59305
WNJT Total	325689	325639	295701	28969	29621
WNMU Total	0	0	0	0	0
WNPB Total	38535	39267	39003	32008	40086
WNPE Total	0:	0:	0	0	
WNTV Total	9183	9263	9677	9507	9928
WNVC Total	319694	333060	338577	169306	
WNVT Total	2088	2098	2201	0	
WNYC Total	420912	425291	398569	256433	260681
WNYE Total	1558489	1579602	1588952	1414053	
WOSU Total	0	0	0	0	

Exhibit A

Call	deannad034	d	d=====================================	4	
WOUB Total			dropped931		<del></del>
		2041	2054	2055	
WOUC Total		15109	15419	15397	
WPBA Total	1607	1623	1309	1149	
WPBO Total	2057	2074	2178	2256	
WPBT Total	0	0	0	0	
WPBY Total	934	742	726	737	745
WPNE Total	321	98	98	98	0
WPSX Total	1121	1118	1138	1130	1216
WPTD Total	11215	9813	9386	6483	0
WPTO Total	418163	411353	406834	0	0
WQEC Total	0	0	0	0	0
WQED Total		9187	8255	8330	8464
WQEX Total	16252	16104	16882	17004	0
WQLN Total	1571	1638	1683	1679	1677
WQPT Total	0	0	0	0	0
WRES Total	111920	116751	113603	116091	111902
WRET Total	1287	0	0	0	0
WRJA Total	79570	81412	82538	83098	
WRLK Total	436	3330	5162	5183	
WSBE Total	239704	244729	210103	210134	213363
WSBN Total	24335	18057	17964	18101	18173
WSFP Total	0	0;	0	0	0
WSIU Total	2271	2340	2457	2506	1452
WSJK Total	16654	13825	6555	6706	6968
WSKG Total	292	307	316	306	314
WSRE Total	1257	1300	1310	980	1251
<b>WSWP Total</b>	199	201	201	202	202
WTCI Total	0	0	0	0	0
WTIU Total	196903	201311	204863	181034	190984
WTJX Total	0	0	0	0	0
WTTW Total	1178	1340	251	251	0
WTVI Total	24892	25329	25242	26782	27304
WTVP Total	484	479	228	218	225
WTVS Total	26440	26829	27508	0	0
WUCM Total	94384	95172	97275	14638	13570
WUFT Total	0	0	0	0	0
WUNC Total	55493	56052	56163	56991	51180
WUND Total	0	0	0	0	0
WUNE Total	1645	1738	2088	2315	0
WUNF Total	425	195	210	211	211
WUNG Total	3231	3345	3402	3563	3639
WUNJ Total	5524	5281	5233	5300	5207
WUNK Total	179	341	336	304	332
WUNL Total	438	0	0	0	0
WUNM Total	179	341	336	304	332
WUNP Total	0	0	0	0	0
WUSF Total	252	262	1194	1040	1156
WUSI Total	5110	5063	5212	5191	4510
WVAN Total	5832	5997	1549	1567	1666
WVER Total	4641	4777	4662	4706	
	, , , ,	****		.,	

Exhibit A

Call	dropped921	dropped922	dropped931	dropped932	dropped941
WVIA Total	61408	61480	62301	61760	61774
WVIZ Total	45930	45061	45819	44810	46597
WVPT Total	873	921	1080	0	0
WVTA Total	1222	1171	1262	1265	1316
WVUT Total	19752	19853	20385	10249	10256
WWPB Total	651	656	667	679	657
WXEL Total	45771	50100	220	0	0
<b>WXGA Total</b>	6124	6228	6362	5097	5127
WYCC Total	74528	75290	55499	19389	24611
WYES Total	139	139	138	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	10684000	10666554	10154036	7389509	7388516

Exhibit B

92-2 Subscriber Drops By System Channel Capacity and Number of Educational Stations Carried  Shading indicates that the systems are already carrying the full number of public television stations required by the 1992 must carry rules						
1	Number of Educational Stations Carried by the System					
Cable System Channel Capacity	0	1	2	3	4+	
1-13	7,747	3,257	0	0	C	
14-36	116,352	460,716	827,460	77,381	101,261	
37+	92,872	1,415,380	2,827,755	3,348,421	1,381,401	
not reported	2,688	3,863				

## [Exhibit C Redacted]